

CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD

**THE CALIFORNIA REFORMULATED GASOLINE
REGULATIONS**

Title 13, California Code of Regulations, Sections 2250-2272
(As last amended December 11, 1998)

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NOTE: This is a compilation of California Air Resources Board (ARB) motor vehicle gasoline regulations applicable on and after March 1, 1998. They are collectively referred to as the California reformulated gasoline (CaRFG) or cleaner burning gasoline regulations.

Title 13, California Code of Regulations, Division 3, Chapter 5 (Standards for Motor Vehicle Fuels), Article 1 (Standards for Gasoline) consists of two Subarticles. Subarticle 1 (commencing with section 2250) contains standards that became applicable before 1996. Subarticle 2 (commencing with section 2260) contains the phase 2 reformulated gasoline regulations that became applicable starting March and April, 1996. Section 2261(b) identifies the preexisting subarticle 1 regulations that continue to apply to all California gasoline after April 1, 1996, and which are contained in this compilation: section 2253.4 (Lead/Phosphorus in Gasoline), section 2254 (Manganese Additive Content), section 2257 (Required Additives in Gasoline), and section 2259 (Exemptions for Motor Vehicle Fuels Used in Test Programs).

This compilation omits the Subarticle 1 regulations that were sunsetted February 29, 1996: section 2251.5 (Reid Vapor Pressure of Gasoline Sold After January 1, 1992 and Before March 1, 1996), and section 2258 (Oxygen Content of Gasoline in the Wintertime). It also omits the subarticle 1 regulations — section 2250 (Degree of Unsaturation of Gasoline) and section 2252 (Sulfur Content of Gasoline) — that applied from March 1996 through February 1998 only to small refiners that qualified under section 2272 for a temporary exemption from the CaRFG standards for sulfur content, olefin content, T50 and T90. The temporary exemptions for small refiners ended March 1, 1998. Finally, this compilation does not include sections 2296 (Motor Fuel Sampling Procedures) and 2297 (Test Method for the Determination of RVP Equivalent).

The December 11, 1998 amendments (effective March 31, 1999) raised the “cap” limit for oxygen content in section 2262.5 from 2.7 to 3.5 wt.% oxygen, and amended the “California Procedures for Evaluating Alternative Specifications for Phase 2 Reformulated Gasoline Using the California Predictive Model” to reflect the increase in the oxygen cap. These amendments were originally considered by the ARB along with other amendments adopted August 27, 1998 (effective September 21, 1998), which eliminated in a major portion of the state the requirement for at least 1.8 wt.% oxygen in gasoline sold in the wintertime, so that the requirement remains permanently in the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura and Imperial only, and remains through January 31, 2000, in Fresno and Madera Counties and the Lake Tahoe Air Basin. The August 27, 1998 amendments also (1) corrected drafting errors in the provisions on averaging, (2) provided a grace period during the start of the wintertime oxygen requirements for service stations with infrequent deliveries, (3) confirmed a longstanding ARB interpretation that gasoline used to fuel racing vehicles is exempt from the CaRFG standards, and (4) made application of the March RVP limit to gasoline shipped from northern California refineries to Los Angeles-area marine terminals uniform with application of the limit to gasoline imported from out of state. At a June 24-25, 1999 hearing, the

ARB is expected to consider amendments that would eliminate the winter 1999-2000 minimum oxygen requirements for Lake Tahoe Air Basin and Fresno and Madera Counties.

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CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS

TITLE 13. MOTOR VEHICLES

DIVISION 3. AIR RESOURCES BOARD

Chapter 5. Standards for Motor Vehicle Fuels

Article 1. Standards for Gasoline

Subarticle 1. Gasoline Standards That Became Applicable Before 1996

Section 2253.4. Lead in Gasoline.

(a) *Regulatory Standard.*

- (1) Between January 1, 1992 and December 31, 1993, no person shall sell, offer for sale, supply, or offer for supply California gasoline which has been produced with the use of any lead additive, or which contains more than 0.050 gram of lead per gallon, except as provided in subsection (d).
- (2) Between January 1, 1992 and December 31, 1993, no person shall sell, offer for sale, supply, or offer for supply California gasoline represented as unleaded which has been produced with the use of any lead additive, or which contains more than 0.050 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon.
- (3) Starting January 1, 1994, no person shall sell, offer for sale, supply, or offer for supply any California gasoline which is not represented as unleaded, which has been produced with the use of any lead additive, or which contains more than 0.050 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon, except as provided in subsection (d).
- (4) Starting January 1, 1992, no person shall transfer a consumer gasoline additive containing lead into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle, other than an exempt off-road motor vehicle.
- (5) Starting January 1, 1992, no person shall sell or offer for sale a consumer gasoline additive containing lead unless the additive container bears a conspicuous legend that use of the additive in passenger cars and other on-road vehicles is unlawful and can result in substantial penalties, and unless the marketing of the additive is directed exclusively towards use in exempt off-road motor vehicles and nonvehicular sources.

(b) **Definitions.**

For the purposes of this section:

- (1) "California gasoline" means gasoline sold or intended for sale as a motor vehicle fuel in California.
- (2) "Consumer gasoline additive" means any gasoline additive which is designed or marketed to be dispensed into the gasoline tank used to fuel a gasoline engine.
- (3) "Exempt off-road vehicle" means any special construction equipment as defined in sections 565 and 570 of the Vehicle Code, and any implement of husbandry as defined in sections 36000 et seq. of the Vehicle Code.
- (4) "Gasoline" means any fuel which is commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline, or which is a mixture of any fuel commonly known or sold as gasoline and alcohol.
- (5) "Lead additive" means any substance containing lead or lead compounds.
- (6) "Motor vehicle" has the same meaning as defined in section 415 of the Vehicle Code.
- (7) "Retail outlet" means any establishment at which gasoline is sold or offered for sale to the general public for use in motor vehicles other than exempt off-road vehicles.
- (8) "Supply" means to provide or transfer a product to a physically separate facility, vehicle, or transportation system.

(c) **Test Methods.** The lead content of gasoline shall be determined in accordance with American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) Method D3237-79, which is incorporated herein by reference. The phosphorous content of gasoline shall be determined in accordance with ASTM Method D3231-73, which is incorporated herein by reference.

(d) **Exemptions.** Subsections (a)(1) and (3) shall not apply to California gasoline sold, offered from sale, supplied, or offered for supply by a person who demonstrates that:

- (i) The gasoline is conspicuously identified as a fuel which may not lawfully be dispensed to motor vehicles other than exempt off-road vehicles; and
- (ii) He or she has taken reasonable precautions to assure that the gasoline will not be sold or offered for sale at a retail outlet; and
- (iii) Either the gasoline is being directly dispensed into the fuel tank of an exempt off-road vehicle, or the gasoline is the subject of a declaration under penalty of perjury by the

purchaser, offeree or recipient stating that he or she will not sell, offer for sale, supply, or offer for supply the gasoline for use in motor vehicles other than exempt off-road vehicles.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal. 3d 411, 121 Cal. Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: Sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39500, 43000, 43013, 43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal. 3d 411, 121 Cal. Rptr. 249 (1975).

Section 2254. Manganese Additive Content.

- (a) Except as provided in subparagraph (b), no person shall add manganese or any manganese compound, including the compound methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (MMT), to gasoline represented as unleaded intended to be sold, offered for sale, or delivered for sale at retail in the State of California.
- (b) The prohibitions set forth in subparagraph (a) shall not apply to any person who has applied for and received from the Executive Officer written approval to add manganese or any manganese compound, including MMT, to gasoline for the purpose of conducting tests or research into the effect thereof on vehicle emissions, fuel economy, performance, or for other related research objectives.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal. 3d 411, 121 Cal. Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: Sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39500, 39515, 39516, 43000, 43013, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal. 3d 411, 121 Cal. Rptr. 249 (1975).

Section 2257. Required Additives in Gasoline.

(a) *Regulatory Standard.*

- (1) On or after January 1, 1992, no person shall sell, offer for sale, supply, or offer for supply any California gasoline unless at the time of the transaction: [i] the producer, importer, or distributor of the gasoline has been issued a currently effective certification pursuant to subsection (c), and [ii] the gasoline contains at least the minimum concentration of the additive or additives identified in the final application for certification.
- (2) Subsection (a)(1) shall not apply to transactions where the person selling, supplying, or offering the gasoline demonstrates that: [i] the gasoline has not yet been sold, offered, or supplied from the final distribution facility, and either [ii] the person has taken reasonably prudent precautions to assure that he or she will bring the gasoline into satisfaction with the requirements of subsection (a)(1) before it is sold, supplied or offered from the final distribution facility, or [iii] at or before the time of the transaction the person has obtained

a written statement from the purchaser, recipient, or offeree of the gasoline stating that he or she is a distributor who has been issued a currently effective certification pursuant to subsection (c), and will cause the gasoline to satisfy the requirements of subsection (a)(1) before it is sold, supplied or offered from the final distribution facility.

- (3) Subsection (a)(1)[ii] shall not apply to the sale, supply, or offer of gasoline from a final distribution facility where the person selling, supplying, or offering the gasoline demonstrates that the gasoline will be corrected to comply with section (a)(1)[ii] prior to the sale of gasoline from the retail outlet to be dispensed into motor vehicles. If such corrective action is taken, the producer, importer, or distributor of the gasoline must notify the Compliance Division of the Air Resources Board by telephone or in writing within 2 business days of the correction and must maintain records to document each occurrence in accordance with subsection (d).
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (a)(1), each sale of gasoline at retail for use in a motor vehicle, and each supply of gasoline into a motor vehicle fuel tank, shall also be deemed a sale or supply by any person who previously sold or supplied such gasoline in violation of subsection (a)(1).

(b) ***Definitions.***

For the purposes of this section:

- (1) “Additive” means any substance or mixture of substances that is intentionally added to gasoline for the purpose of reducing or preventing fuel injection system or intake valve deposits, and that is not intentionally removed prior to the gasoline’s sale or use.
- (2) “Bulk purchaser-consumer” means a person who purchases or otherwise obtains gasoline in bulk and then dispenses it into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles owned or operated by the person.
- (3) “California gasoline” means gasoline sold or intended for sale as a motor vehicle fuel in California.
- (4) “Chemical composition” means the name, percentage by weight, and chemical identification of each compound in an additive.
- (5) “Distributor” means any person who transports or stores or causes the transportation or storage of gasoline, produced or imported by another person, at any point between any producer’s or importer’s facility and any retail outlet or wholesale purchaser-consumer’s facility.
- (6) “Final distribution facility” means the stationary gasoline transfer point from which gasoline is transferred into the cargo tank truck, pipeline, or other delivery vessel from

which the gasoline will be delivered to the facility at which the gasoline will be dispensed into motor vehicles.

- (7) "Gasoline" means any fuel which is sold or intended for sale as a California motor vehicle fuel and is either: (a) commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline, or (b) any fuel blend of gasoline as defined in (a) and alcohol in which the portion of gasoline is more than 50 percent of the total blend.
- (8) "Gasoline production facility" means a facility in California at which gasoline is produced; it does not include a facility whose sole operation is to transfer gasoline or to blend additives into gasoline.
- (9) "Importer" means any person who first accepts delivery of gasoline in California.
- (10) "Import facility" means the facility at which imported gasoline is first received in California, including, in the case of gasoline imported by cargo tank and delivered directly to a facility for dispensing gasoline into motor vehicles, the cargo tank in which the gasoline is imported.
- (11) "Motor vehicle" has the same meaning as defined in section 415 of the Vehicle Code.
- (12) "Produce" means to convert liquid compounds which are not gasoline into gasoline.
- (13) "Producer" means any person who produces California gasoline in California.
- (14) "Retail outlet" means any establishment at which gasoline is sold or offered for sale for use in motor vehicles.
- (15) "Supply" means to provide or transfer a product to a physically separate facility, vehicle, or transportation system.

(c) ***Certification Requirements.***

- (1) (A) No gasoline formulation shall be certified under this subsection (c) unless the applicant for certification demonstrates each of the following to the executive officer's satisfaction:
 - (i) The gasoline formulation meets the unlimited mileage standard of a maximum of 100 milligrams averaged over all intake valves when tested in accordance with ASTM D 5500-94, which is incorporated herein by reference.
 - (ii) The gasoline formulation does not result in a flow loss of more than five percent for any fuel injector when tested in accordance with ASTM D 5598-94, which is incorporated herein by reference.

- (iii) The gasoline formulation is capable of reducing fuel injector deposits so that no fuel injector suffers a flow loss of more than five percent when tested in accordance with the Stationary Source Division's Test Method for Evaluating Port Fuel Injector Deposits in Vehicle Engines, dated July 2, 1996, which is incorporated herein by reference.
- (B) The executive officer may approve alternative test procedures for demonstrating satisfaction with any of the performance criteria set forth in subsection (c)(1)(A) if an applicant or potential applicant demonstrates to the executive officer's satisfaction that a gasoline formulation which meets the performance criteria of the alternative test procedure would also meet the performance criteria specified in subsection (c)(1)(A).
- (2) Any producer, importer, or distributor may apply to the executive officer for certification of a gasoline formulation in accordance with this subsection (c). The application shall be in writing and shall include, at a minimum, the following:
 - (A) The name and chemical composition of the additive or additives in the gasoline formulation, except that if the chemical composition is not known to either the applicant or to the manufacturer of the additive (if other than the applicant), the applicant may provide a full disclosure of the chemical process of manufacture of the additive in lieu of its chemical composition.
 - (B) The minimum concentration of each additive in the gasoline formulation in terms of gallons of additive per thousand gallons of gasoline.
 - (C) The results of tests conducted on the gasoline formulation pursuant to the test procedures set forth in subsection (c)(1), all data generated by the tests, the identity of the entity which conducted each test, and a description of the quality assurance and quality control procedures used during the testing.
 - (D) Data demonstrating that the fuel used for certification testing ("certification test fuel") is representative of the gasoline formulation for which certification is requested. Properties of the certification test fuel must be at least 80 percent of the maximum properties of the gasoline formulation to be certified for the following: aromatic hydrocarbon content, olefin content, sulfur content, and oxygen content. All other certification test fuel properties must be representative of typical commercial gasoline.
 - (E) Data demonstrating that the certification test fuel will be produced from typical refinery blend stocks.
 - (F) The theoretical mechanism of action (if known) of the additive in meeting any of the performance criteria set forth in subsection (c)(1)(A).

(G) Copies of all material pertaining to the additive or additives in the gasoline formulation, submitted by the applicant to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to 40 CFR sections 79.6, 79.10 and 79.11. If the applicant has submitted no such material, copies of all material pertaining to the additive or additives in the gasoline formulation, submitted by the additive manufacturer to the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to 40 CFR sections 79.6, 79.20 and 79.21.

(H) A test method reasonably adequate for determining the presence and concentration of each additive in the gasoline, including test method reproducibility. The test method may involve identification of the presence of a surrogate marker substance if the applicant demonstrates that such test method will adequately demonstrate the presence and concentration of the additive.

- (3) Within 30 days of receipt of an application, the executive officer shall advise the applicant in writing either that it is complete or that specified additional information is required to make it complete. Within 30 days of submittal of additional information, the executive officer shall advise the applicant in writing either that the application is complete, or that specified additional information or testing is still required before it can be deemed complete.
- (4) If the executive officer finds that an application meets the requirements of this section and determines that the applicant has satisfactorily made the demonstrations identified in subsection (c)(1), then he or she shall issue an Executive Order certifying the gasoline fuel formulation. The executive officer shall act on a complete application within 30 days after the application is deemed complete.
- (5) If the executive officer determines that the gasoline sold by a producer, importer or distributor contains the minimum concentration of additives identified in an applicable certification, but substantially fails to meet the performance criteria set forth in subsection (c)(1), the executive officer shall revoke or modify the prior certification as is necessary to assure that gasoline sold by the producer, importer or distributor meets the performance criteria set forth in subsection (c)(1). The executive officer shall not revoke or modify a prior certification order without first affording the applicant for the certification an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with title 17, California Code of Regulations, part III, chapter 1, subchapter 1, article 4 (commencing with section 60040). If the executive officer determines that a producer, importer or distributor would be unable to comply with this regulation as a direct result of a certification revocation or modification pursuant to this subsection, the executive officer may delay the effective date of such revocation or modification for such period of time as is necessary to permit the person to come into compliance in the exercise of all reasonable diligence.

(d) ***Recordkeeping.***

- (1) Each producer, importer, and distributor who has been issued a certification pursuant to subsection (c) must maintain records identifying each facility at which he or she adds an additive to California gasoline in order to comply with subsection (a)(1). For each such facility, the producer, importer or distributor must compile records showing on a monthly basis for each grade of gasoline: [i] the volume of California gasoline supplied from the facility by the producer, importer or distributor, [ii] the volume of California gasoline to which the producer, importer or distributor added the additive to comply with subsection (a)(1), and [iii] the name and volume of each additive (or additive package) added to the California gasoline fuel. Records covering a month must be compiled no later than 30 days after the end of the month, and must be retained for at least two years after the end of the month.
- (2) Any person required by subsection (d)(1) to compile and retain records must provide to the executive officer any such records within 20 days of a written request received from the executive officer or her/her designee before expiration of the period during which the records are required to be retained. Whenever such a person fails to provide records regarding a volume of California gasoline in accordance with this subsection (d)(2), the volume of California gasoline will be presumed to have been sold by the person in violation of subsection (a)(1).

Note: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018, and 43101 of the Health and Safety Code, and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: Sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code, and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Section 2259. Exemptions for Motor Vehicle Fuels Used in Test Programs.

- (a) (1) Any person may request an exemption for fuel used in a test program by submitting an application to the executive officer that includes all the information listed in paragraphs (c), (d), (e), and (f) of this section.
- (2) For the purpose of this section, “fuel requirement” means any requirement for a motor vehicle fuel established in Chapter 5 (Standards for Motor Vehicle Fuels) of Division 3, Title 13, California Code of Regulations.
- (3) For the purpose of this section, “exemption” means an exemption from one or more fuel requirements that is granted by the executive officer for the purpose of research, motor vehicle or engine emissions certification, fuel certification or registration, or fuel additive certification or registration.
- (4) For the purpose of this section, “test track” means a roadway that is closed to the general public, is used to test motor vehicles or motor vehicle fuels, and is not used to transport persons or property.

- (b) (1) In order for an exemption to be granted, the applicant must demonstrate the following:
- (A) The proposed test program has a purpose that constitutes an appropriate basis for exemption;
 - (B) The proposed test program necessitates the granting of an exemption;
 - (C) The proposed test program exhibits reasonableness in scope; and
 - (D) The proposed test program exhibits a degree of control consistent with the purpose of the program and the state board's monitoring requirements.
- (2) Paragraphs (c), (d), (e), and (f) of this section describe what constitutes a sufficient demonstration for each of the four elements in paragraphs (b)(1)(A) through (D) of this section.
- (3) Within 20 days of receipt of an application for an exemption, the executive officer shall advise the applicant in writing either that the application is complete or that specified additional information is required to make it complete. Within 15 days of submittal of additional information, the executive officer shall advise the applicant in writing either that the information submitted makes the application complete or that specified additional information is still required to make it complete. Within 20 days after the application is deemed complete, the executive officer shall grant or deny the application. Any denial shall be accompanied by a written statement of the reasons for denial.
- (c) An appropriate purpose is limited to research, motor vehicle or engine emissions certification, fuel certification or registration, or fuel additive certification or registration. The exemption application must include a concise statement of the purpose(s) of the proposed test program.
- (d) With respect to the necessity for an exemption, the applicant must identify each specific fuel requirement that would be violated by the test program, and demonstrate an inability to achieve the stated purpose in a practical manner without violating the identified fuel requirement(s). If any site of the proposed test program is located in an area that is classified as a nonattainment area for purposes of a state or federal ambient air quality standard, and the fuel requirement that would be violated is designed to reduce emissions of the pollutant, or a precursor of the pollutant, for which the area is classified as a nonattainment area, the applicant must also demonstrate a practical inability to perform the test program in an area that is in attainment with respect to that pollutant.
- (e) With respect to reasonableness, a test program must exhibit a duration of reasonable length, affect a reasonable number of vehicles or engines, and utilize a reasonable amount of noncomplying fuel. In this regard, the application for exemption must include:
- (1) An estimate of the program's duration;

- (2) An estimate of the maximum number of vehicles or engines involved in the program;
 - (3) The time or mileage duration of the test program;
 - (4) The range of the noncomplying properties of the fuel expected to be used in the program, and
 - (5) The quantity of fuel which exceeds the applicable standard that is expected to be used in the program.
- (f) With respect to control, a program must be capable of affording the executive officer a monitoring capability. At a minimum, the application for exemption must also include:
- (1) The technical nature of the test program;
 - (2) The site(s) of the program (including the street address, city, county, and zip code);
 - (3) The manner in which information on vehicles and engines used in the program will be recorded and made available to the executive officer;
 - (4) The manner in which results of the program will be recorded and made available to the executive officer;
 - (5) The manner in which information on the fuel used in the test program (including noncomplying properties, name, address, telephone number, and contact person of supplier, quantity, date received from the supplier) will be recorded and made available to the executive officer;
 - (6) The manner in which the distribution pumps will be labeled to insure proper use of the test fuel;
 - (7) The name, address, telephone number and title of the person(s) in the organization requesting an exemption from whom further information on the request may be obtained; and
 - (8) The name, address, telephone number and title of the person(s) in the organization requesting an exemption who will be responsible for recording and making the information specified in paragraphs (f)(3),(4), and (5) of this section available to the executive officer and the location in which such information will be maintained.
- (g) An exemption shall be granted by the executive officer upon a demonstration that the requirements of paragraphs (b),(c),(d),(e) and (f) of this section have been met. The exemption will be granted in the form of memorandum of exemption signed by the applicant and the executive officer (or his delegate), which shall include such terms and conditions as

the executive officer determines necessary to monitor the exemption and to carry out the purpose of this section. Any violation of such term or condition shall cause the exemption to be void.

- (h) No fuel requirement shall apply to fuel used for an engine or vehicle dynamometer test, or to fuel used in the testing of motor vehicles or motor vehicle fuels on a test track.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018, and 43101 of the Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal. 3d 411, 121 Cal. Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: Sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal. 3d 411, 121 Cal. Rptr. 249 (1975).

Subarticle 2. Standards for Gasoline Sold Beginning March 1, 1996

Section 2260. Definitions.

- (a) For the purposes of this article, the following definitions apply:

- (1) "Alternative gasoline formulation" means a blend of gasoline meeting all of the specifications identified in a certification issued by the Executive Officer pursuant to the "California Test Procedures for Evaluating Alternative Specifications for Gasoline", adopted September 18, 1992, which is incorporated herein by reference.
- (2) "Averaging compliance option" means, with respect to a specific gasoline property, the compliance option set forth in section 2262.2(c), section 2262.3(c), section 2262.4(c), section 2262.6(c) or (e), or section 2262.7(c).
- (3) "ASTM" means the American Society of Testing and Materials.
- (4) "Bulk purchaser-consumer" means a person that purchases or otherwise obtains gasoline in bulk and then dispenses it into the fuel tanks or motor vehicles owned or operated by the person.
- (5) "Bulk plant" means an intermediate gasoline distribution facility where delivery of gasoline to and from the facility is solely by truck.
- (6) "California gasoline" means:
 - (A) Gasoline sold, intended for sale, or made available for sale as a motor vehicle fuel in California; and
 - (B) Gasoline that is produced in California, and that the producer knows or reasonably should know will be offered for sale or supply at an out-of-state terminal or bulk plant

at which it will be identified as gasoline produced in California and suitable for sale as a motor vehicle fuel in California.

- (6.5) "California reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending, or 'CARBOB,'" means a petroleum-derived liquid which is intended to be, or is represented as, a product that will constitute California gasoline upon the addition of a specified type and percentage (or range of percentages) of oxygenate to the product after the product has been supplied from the production or import facility at which it was produced or imported.
- (7) "Designated alternative limit" means an alternative gasoline specification limit, expressed in the nearest part per million by weight for sulfur content, nearest hundredth percent by volume for benzene content, nearest tenth percent by volume for aromatic hydrocarbon content, nearest tenth percent for olefin content, and nearest degree Fahrenheit for T90 and T50, which is assigned by a producer or importer to a final blend of California gasoline pursuant to section 2264.
- (8) "Ethanol" means ethyl alcohol which meets any additional requirements for ethanol or ethyl alcohol in Health and Safety Code section 43830.
- (9) "Executive Officer" means the executive officer of the Air Resources Board, or his or her designee.
- (10) "Final blend" means a distinct quantity of gasoline or CARBOB which is introduced into commerce in California without further alteration which would tend to affect a regulated gasoline specification of the fuel.
- (11) "Final distribution facility" means the stationary gasoline transfer point from which gasoline or CARBOB is transferred into the cargo tank truck, pipeline, or other delivery vessel from which the gasoline will be delivered to the facility at which the gasoline will be dispensed into motor vehicles; except that a cargo tank truck is the final distribution facility where the cargo tank truck is used to transport CARBOB and gasoline and carries written documentation demonstrating that the designated type and amount or range of amounts of oxygenates designated by the producer or importer will be or have been blended directly into the cargo tank truck prior to delivery of the resulting gasoline from the cargo tank truck to the facility at which the gasoline will be dispensed into motor vehicles.
- (12) "Flat limit compliance option" means, with respect to a specific gasoline property, the compliance option set forth in section 2262.2(b), section 2262.3(b), section 2262.4(b), section 2262.6(b) or (d), or section 2262.7(b).
- (13) "Further process" means to perform any activity on gasoline, including distillation, treating with hydrogen, or blending, for the purpose of bringing the gasoline into compliance with the standards in this subarticle.

- (14) "Gasoline" means any fuel that is commonly or commercially known, sold or represented as gasoline.
- (15) "Imported California gasoline" means California gasoline which is transported into California and does not meet the definition in section 2260(a)(6)(B).
- (16) "Import facility" means the facility at which imported California gasoline or CARBOB is first received in California, including, in the case of gasoline or CARBOB imported by cargo tank and delivered directly to a facility for dispensing gasoline into motor vehicles, the cargo tank in which the gasoline or CARBOB is imported.
- (17) "Importer" means any person who first accepts delivery in California of imported California gasoline.
- (18) "Motor vehicle" has the same meaning as defined in section 415 of the Vehicle Code.
- (19) "Oxygenate" is any oxygen-containing, ashless, organic compound, such as an alcohol or ether, which, when added to gasoline increases the amount of oxygen in gasoline.
- (19.3) "Oxygenate blending facility" means any facility (including a truck) at which oxygenate is added to gasoline or blendstock, and at which the quality or quantity of gasoline is not altered in any other manner except for the addition of deposit control additives or other similar additives.
- (19.6) "Oxygenate blender" means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises an oxygenate blending facility, or who owns or controls the blendstock or gasoline used or the gasoline produced at an oxygenate blending facility.
- (20) "PM alternative gasoline formulation" means a final blend of gasoline that is subject to a set of PM alternative specifications.
- (21) "PM alternative specifications" means the specifications for the following gasoline properties, as determined in accordance with section 2263: maximum Reid vapor pressure, expressed in the nearest hundredth of a pound per square inch; maximum sulfur content, expressed in the nearest part per million by weight; maximum benzene content, expressed in the nearest hundredth of a percent by volume; maximum olefin content, expressed in the nearest tenth of a percent by volume; minimum and maximum oxygen content, expressed in the nearest tenth of a percent by weight; maximum T50, expressed in the nearest degree Fahrenheit; maximum T90, expressed in the nearest degree Fahrenheit; and maximum aromatic hydrocarbon content, expressed in the nearest tenth of a percent by volume.
- (22) "PM averaging compliance option" means, with reference to a specific gasoline property, the compliance option for PM alternative gasoline formulations under which final blends of gasoline are assigned designated alternative limits in accordance with section 2264.

- (23) "PM averaging limit" means a PM alternative specification that is subject to the PM averaging compliance option.
- (24) "PM flat limit" means a PM alternative specification that is subject to the PM flat limit compliance option.
- (25) "PM flat limit compliance option" means, with reference to a specific gasoline property, the compliance option under which each gallon of gasoline must meet the specification for the property contained in the PM alternative specifications.
- (26)(A) "Produce" means, except as otherwise provided in section (a)(26)(B) or (a)(26)(C), to convert liquid compounds which are not gasoline into gasoline or CARBOB. When a person blends volumes of blendstocks which are not gasoline with volumes of gasoline acquired from another person, and the resulting blend is gasoline, the person conducting such blending has produced only the portion of the blend which was not previously gasoline. When a person blends gasoline with other volumes of gasoline, without the addition of blendstocks which are not gasoline, the person does not produce gasoline.
- (B) Where a person supplies gasoline to a refiner who agrees in writing to further process the gasoline at the refiner's refinery and to be treated as the producer of the gasoline, the refiner shall be deemed for all purposes under this article to be the producer of the gasoline.
- (C) Where an oxygenate blender blends oxygenates into CARBOB which has already been supplied from a gasoline production facility or import facility, and does not alter the quality or quantity of the CARBOB or the resulting gasoline in any other manner except for the addition of deposit control additives or other similar additives, the oxygenate blender is not producing any portion of the resulting gasoline, and the producer or importer of the CARBOB is treated as the producer or importer of the full volume of the resulting gasoline.
- (27) "Producer" means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls or supervises a California production facility.
- (28) "Production facility" means a facility in California at which gasoline or CARBOB is produced. Upon request of a producer, the executive officer may designate, as part of the producer's production facility, a physically separate bulk storage facility which (A) is owned or leased by the producer, and (B) is operated by or at the direction of the producer, and (C) is not used to store or distribute gasoline or CARBOB that is not supplied from the production facility.
- (29) "Qualifying volume" means, for each small refiner, the volume of gasoline equal to the average of the three highest annual production volumes of motor vehicle gasoline reported

for the small refiner's California refinery(ies) in the period 1987 through 1991, inclusive, to the California Energy Commission as required by the Petroleum Industry Information Reporting Act of 1980 (Public Resources Code Sections 25350 et seq.), deducting the volume of oxygenates in the gasoline.

(29.5) "Racing vehicle" means a competition vehicle not used on public highways.

(30) "Refiner" means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls or supervises a refinery.

(31) "Refinery" means a facility that produces liquid fuels by distilling petroleum.

(32) "Small refiner" means any refiner who owns or operates a refinery in California that:

(A) Has and at all times had since January 1, 1978, a crude oil capacity of not more than 55,000 barrels per stream day;

(B) Has not been at any time since September 1, 1988, owned or controlled by any refiner that at the same time owned or controlled refineries in California with a total combined crude oil capacity of more than 55,000 barrels per stream day; and

(C) Has not been at any time since September 1, 1988, owned or controlled by any refiner that at the same time owned or controlled refineries in the United States with a total combined crude oil capacity of more than 137,500 barrels per stream day.

(32.5) "South Coast Area" means the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura.

(33) "Stream day" means 24 consecutive hours of actual operation of a refinery.

(34) "Supply" means to provide or transfer a product to a physically separate facility, vehicle, or transportation system.

NOTE: Authority cited: sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Section 2261. Applicability of Standards; Additional Standards.

(a)(1)(A) Unless otherwise specifically provided, the standards in sections 2262.1(a), 2262.2(a), 2262.3(a), 2262.4(a), 2262.5(a) and (b), 2262.6(a) and 2262.7(a) shall apply:

1. starting April 15, 1996 to all sales, supplies, offers or movements of California gasoline except for transactions directly involving:
 - a. the fueling of motor vehicles at a retail outlet or bulk purchaser-consumer facility, or
 - b. the delivery of gasoline from a bulk plant to a retail outlet or bulk purchaser-consumer facility, and
2. starting June 1, 1996 to all sales, supplies, offers or movements of California gasoline, including transactions directly involving the fueling of motor vehicles at a retail outlet or bulk purchaser-consumer facility.

(B) The remaining standards and requirements contained in this subarticle shall apply to all sales, supplies, or offers of California gasoline occurring on or after March 1, 1996.

- (2) The standards in sections 2262.1(a), 2262.2(a), 2262.3(a), 2262.4(a), 2262.5(a) and (b), 2262.6(a) and 2262.7(a) shall not apply to transactions directly involving the fueling of motor vehicles at a retail outlet or bulk purchaser-consumer facility, where the person selling, offering, or supplying the gasoline demonstrates as an affirmative defense that the exceedance of the pertinent standard was caused by gasoline delivered to the retail outlet or bulk purchaser-consumer facility prior to April 15, 1996, or delivered to the retail outlet or bulk purchaser-consumer facility directly from a bulk plant prior to June 1, 1996.
- (b) California gasoline sold or supplied on or after March 1, 1996, is also subject to section 2253.4 (Lead/Phosphorus in Gasoline), section 2254 (Manganese Additive Content), and section 2257 (Required Additives in Gasoline). California gasoline that is supplied from a small refiner's California refinery prior to March 1, 1998, and that qualifies for treatment under section 2272(a), shall also be subject to section 2250 (Degree of Unsaturation of Gasoline) and section 2252 (Sulfur Content of Gasoline).
- (c) The standards contained in this subarticle shall not apply to a sale, offer for sale, or supply of California gasoline to a refiner if: (1) the refiner further processes the gasoline at the refiner's refinery prior to any subsequent sale, offer for sale, or supply of the gasoline, and (2) in the case of standards applicable only to producers or importers, the refiner to whom the gasoline is sold or supplied is the producer of the gasoline pursuant to section 2260(a)(26)(B).
- (d) The prohibitions in sections 2262.2(b) and (c), 2262.3(b) and (c), 2262.4(b) and (c), 2262.5(c), 2262.6(b), (c), (d) and (e), and 2262.7(b) and (c) shall not apply to gasoline which a producer or importer demonstrates was neither produced nor imported by the producer or importer.
- (e) This subarticle 2, section 2253.4 (Lead/Phosphorus in Gasoline) and section 2254 (Manganese Additive Content) shall not apply to gasoline where the person selling, offering or supplying

the gasoline demonstrates as an affirmative defense that the person has taken reasonably prudent precautions to assure that the gasoline is used only in racing vehicles.

NOTE: Authority cited: sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Section 2262.1. Standards for Reid Vapor Pressure.

(a) *Basic Regulatory Standard.*

- (1) No person shall sell, offer for sale, supply, offer for supply, or transport California gasoline which has a Reid vapor pressure exceeding 7.00 pounds per square inch within each of the air basins during the regulatory period set forth in section (a)(2).

(2) *Basic Regulatory Control Periods.*

(A) *April 1 through October 31:*

South Coast Air Basin and Ventura County
San Diego Air Basin
Mojave Desert Air Basin
Salton Sea Air Basin

(B) *May 1 through September 30:*

Great Basin Valley Air Basin

(C) *May 1 through October 31:*

San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin
San Joaquin Valley Air Basin
Sacramento Valley Air Basin
Mountain Counties Air Basin
Lake Tahoe Air Basin

(D) *June 1 through September 30:*

North Coast Air Basin
Lake County Air Basin
Northeast Plateau Air Basin

(E) *June 1 through October 31:*

North Central Coast Air Basin
South Central Coast Air Basin (Excluding Ventura County)

(b) *Additional Regulatory Standards for Gasoline Sold, Supplied or Transferred from a Production or Import Facility.*

- (1) California gasoline sold, offered for sale, supplied or offered for supply by a producer or importer from its production facility or import facility in an air basin during the regulatory period specified in section (b)(2) shall have a Reid vapor pressure not exceeding 7.00 pounds per square inch. California gasoline transported directly from a production facility or import facility in an air basin during the regulatory period set forth in section (b)(2) shall have a Reid vapor pressure not exceeding 7.00 pounds per square inch.

(2) *Additional Regulatory Control Periods.*

(A) *March 1 through March 31 (March 1 through April 14 in 1996):*

South Coast Air Basin and Ventura County
San Diego Air Basin
Mojave Desert Air Basin
Salton Sea Air Basin

(B) *April 1 through April 30:*

San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin
San Joaquin Valley Air Basin
Sacramento Valley Air Basin
Great Basin Valley Air Basin
Mountain Counties Air Basin
Lake Tahoe Air Basin

(C) *May 1 through May 31:*

North Central Coast Air Basin
South Central Coast Air Basin (Excluding Ventura County)
North Coast Air Basin
Lake County Air Basin
Northeast Plateau Air Basin

(c) *Applicability.*

- (1) Section (a) shall not apply to a transaction occurring in an air basin during the basic regulatory control period where the person selling, supplying, or offering the gasoline demonstrates as an affirmative defense that, prior to the transaction, he or she has taken reasonably prudent precautions to assure that the gasoline will be delivered to a retail service station or bulk purchaser-consumer's fueling facility when the station or facility is not subject to a basic regulatory control period.
- (2) Section (b) shall not apply to a transaction occurring in an air basin during the additional regulatory control period for producers and importers where the person selling, supplying,

offering or transporting the gasoline demonstrates as an affirmative defense that, prior to the transaction, he or she has taken reasonably prudent precautions to assure that the gasoline will be delivered to a retail service station or bulk purchaser-consumer's fueling facility located in an air basin not then subject to the basic regulatory control period or the additional control period for producers and importers.

- (3) Section (a)(1) shall not apply to a transaction occurring in an air basin during the basic regulatory control period where the transaction involves the transfer of gasoline from a stationary storage tank to a motor vehicle fuel tank and the person selling, supplying, or offering the gasoline demonstrates as an affirmative defense that the last delivery of gasoline to the stationary storage tank occurred more than fourteen days before the start of the basic regulatory control period.
- (4) For purposes of compliance with section 2262.1(b) only, gasoline that is produced in California and is transported to the South Coast Air Basin, Ventura County, or the San Diego Air Basin by marine vessel shall be treated as having been imported at the facility to which the gasoline is off-loaded from the marine vessel.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: Sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Section 2262.2. Standards for Sulfur Content.

- (a) ***Maximum sulfur standard for all California gasoline.*** No person shall sell, offer for sale, supply, offer for supply, or transport California gasoline which has a sulfur content exceeding 80 parts per million by weight.
- (b) ***Additional flat sulfur standard for producers and importers.*** No producer or importer shall sell, offer for sale, supply, or offer for supply from its production facility or import facility California gasoline which has a sulfur content exceeding 40 parts per million by weight, unless the gasoline (1) is subject to the averaging compliance option for sulfur in accordance with section 2264.2(a), (2) has been reported as a PM alternative gasoline formulation pursuant to section 2265(a), or (3) has been reported as an alternative gasoline formulation pursuant to section 2266(c).
- (c) ***Sulfur averaging compliance option for producers and importers.*** No producer or importer shall sell, offer for sale, supply, or offer for supply from its production facility or import facility California gasoline which is subject to the averaging compliance option for sulfur in accordance with section 2264.2(a) if any of the following occurs:

- (1) The sulfur content of the gasoline exceeds 30 parts per million and no designated alternative limit for sulfur content has been established for the gasoline in accordance with the requirements of section 2264(a); or
- (2) A designated alternative limit for sulfur content has been established for the gasoline in accordance with the requirements of section 2264(a), and the sulfur content of the gasoline exceeds the designated alternative limit; or
- (3) Where the designated alternative limit exceeds 30 parts per million, the excess sulfur content is not fully offset in accordance with section 2264(c).

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: Sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Section 2262.3. Standards for Benzene Content.

- (a) ***Maximum benzene standard for all California gasoline.*** No person shall sell, offer for sale, supply, offer for supply, or transport California gasoline which has a benzene content exceeding 1.20 percent by volume.
- (b) ***Additional flat benzene standard for producers and importers.*** No producer or importer shall sell, offer for sale, supply, or offer for supply from its production facility or import facility California gasoline which has a benzene content exceeding 1.00 percent by volume, unless the gasoline (1) is subject to the averaging compliance option for benzene in accordance with section 2264.2(a), (2) has been reported as a PM alternative gasoline formulation pursuant to section 2265(a), or (3) has been reported as an alternative gasoline formulation pursuant to section 2266(c).
- (c) ***Benzene averaging compliance option for producers and importers.*** No producer or importer shall sell, offer for sale, supply, or offer for supply from its production facility or import facility California gasoline which is subject to the averaging compliance option for benzene in accordance with section 2264.2(a) if any of the following occurs:
 - (1) The benzene content of the gasoline exceeds 0.80 percent by volume and no designated alternative limit for benzene content has been established for the gasoline in accordance with the requirements of section 2264(a); or
 - (2) A designated alternative limit for benzene content has been established for the gasoline in accordance with the requirements of section 2264(a), and the benzene content of the gasoline exceeds the designated alternative limit or

- (3) Where the designated alternative limit exceeds 0.80 percent by volume, the excess benzene content is not fully offset in accordance with section 2264(d).

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: Sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Section 2262.4. Standards for Olefin Content.

- (a) ***Maximum olefin standard for all California gasoline.*** No person shall sell, offer for sale, supply, offer for supply, or transport California gasoline which has an olefin content exceeding 10.0 percent by volume.
- (b) ***Additional flat olefin standard for producers and importers.*** No producer or importer shall sell, offer for sale, supply, or offer for supply from its production facility or import facility California gasoline which has an olefin content exceeding 6.0 percent by volume, unless the gasoline (1) is subject to the averaging compliance option for olefin in accordance with section 2264.2(a), (2) has been reported as a PM alternative gasoline formulation pursuant to section 2265(a), or (3) has been reported as an alternative gasoline formulation pursuant to section 2266(c).
- (c) ***Olefin averaging compliance option for producers and importers.*** No producer or importer shall sell, offer for sale, supply, or offer for supply from its production facility or import facility California gasoline which is subject to the averaging compliance option for olefin in accordance with section 2264.2(a) if any of the following occurs:
- (1) The olefin content of the gasoline exceeds 4.0 percent by volume and no designated alternative limit for olefin content has been established for the gasoline in accordance with the requirements of section 2264(a); or
- (2) A designated alternative limit for olefin content has been established for the gasoline in accordance with the requirements of section 2264(a), and the olefin content of the gasoline exceeds the designated alternative limit; or
- (3) Where the designated alternative limit exceeds 4.0 percent by volume, the excess olefin content is not fully offset in accordance with section 2264(e).

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: Sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Section 2262.5. Standards for Oxygen Content.

(a) *Minimum wintertime oxygen content standard for specified areas.*

(1) Within the areas and periods set forth in section (a)(2), no person shall sell, offer for sale, supply, offer for supply, or transport California gasoline unless it has an oxygen content of not less than 1.8 percent by weight.

(2)(A) *October 1 through February 29 (of any year):*
South Coast Area

(B) *October 1, 1998 through January 31, 1999 and October 1, 1999 through January 31, 2000:*
Lake Tahoe Air Basin
Fresno County
Madera County

(C) *November 1 through February 29 (of any year):*
Imperial County

(b) ***Maximum oxygen content standard for all California gasoline.*** No person shall sell, offer for sale, supply, or transport California gasoline which has an oxygen content exceeding 3.5 percent by weight.

(c) ***Additional oxygen content standards for producers and importers.*** No producer or importer shall sell, offer for sale, supply, or offer for supply from its production or import facility California gasoline which has an oxygen content less than 1.8 percent by weight or more than 2.2 percent by weight, unless the gasoline has been reported as a PM alternative gasoline formulation pursuant to section 2265(a) or as an alternative gasoline formulation pursuant to section 2266(c), and complies with the standards contained in sections (a) and (b).

(d) ***Restrictions on adding oxygenates to California gasoline after it has been supplied from the production or import facility.*** No person may add oxygenates to California gasoline after it has been supplied from the production or import facility at which it was produced or imported, except where the person adding the oxygenates demonstrates that: [i] the gasoline to which the oxygenates are added has been reported as a PM alternative gasoline formulation pursuant to section 2265(a), or as an alternative gasoline formulation pursuant to section 2266(c), and has not been commingled with other gasoline, and [ii] both before and after the person adds the oxygenate to the gasoline, the gasoline has an oxygen content within the oxygen content specifications of the applicable PM alternative gasoline formulation or alternative gasoline formulation. Nothing in this section (d) prohibits adding oxygenates to CARBOB.

(e) ***Application of prohibitions.***

- (1) Section (a) shall not apply to a transaction occurring in the areas and periods shown in (a)(2) where the person selling, supplying, or offering the gasoline demonstrates as an affirmative defense that, prior to the transaction, he or she has taken reasonably prudent precautions to assure that the gasoline will not be delivered to a retail service station or bulk purchaser-consumer's fueling facility in the areas and periods shown in (a)(2).
- (2) Section (a) shall not apply to a transaction occurring in an area shown in (a)(2) in October (or in November in the case of Imperial County) where the transaction involves the transfer of gasoline from a stationary storage tank to a motor vehicle fuel tank and the person selling, supplying, or offering the gasoline demonstrates as an affirmative defense that the last delivery of gasoline to the stationary storage tank occurred no later than September 16 (October 17 in the case of Imperial County) of that year.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: Sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Section 2262.6. Standards for Distillation Temperatures.

- (a) ***Maximum distillation temperature standards for all California gasoline.*** No person shall sell, offer for sale, supply, offer for supply, or transport California gasoline which has a T90 (90 percent distillation temperature) exceeding 330 degrees Fahrenheit, or which has a T50 (50 percent distillation temperature) exceeding 220 degrees Fahrenheit.
- (b) ***Additional flat T90 distillation temperature standard for producers and importers.*** No producer or importer shall sell, offer for sale, supply, or offer for supply from its production facility or import facility California gasoline which has a T90 (90 percent distillation temperature) exceeding 300 degrees Fahrenheit, unless the gasoline (1) is subject to the averaging compliance option for T90 in accordance with section 2264.2(a), (2) has been reported as a PM alternative gasoline formulation pursuant to section 2265(a), or (3) has been reported as an alternative gasoline formulation pursuant to section 2266(c).
- (c) ***T90 averaging compliance option for producers and importers.*** No producer or importer shall sell, offer for sale, supply, or offer for supply from its production facility or import facility California gasoline which is subject to the averaging compliance option for T90 in accordance with section 2264.2(a) if any of the following occurs:
 - (1) The T90 exceeds 290 degrees Fahrenheit and no designated alternative limit for T90 content has been established for the gasoline in accordance with the requirements of section 2264(a); or

- (2) A designated alternative limit for T90, not exceeding 310 degrees Fahrenheit, has been established for the gasoline in accordance with the requirements of section 2264(a), and the T90 of the gasoline exceeds the designated alternative limit; or
 - (3) Where the designated alternative limit exceeds 290 degrees Fahrenheit, the exceedance is not fully offset in accordance with section 2264(f).
- (d) ***Additional flat T50 distillation temperature standard for producers and importers.*** No producer or importer shall sell, offer for sale, supply, or offer for supply from its production facility or import facility California gasoline which has a T50 (50 percent distillation temperature) exceeding 210 degrees Fahrenheit, unless the gasoline (1) is subject to the averaging compliance option for T50 in accordance with section 2264.2(a), (2) has been reported as a PM alternative gasoline formulation pursuant to section 2265(a), or (3) has been reported as an alternative gasoline formulation pursuant to section 2266(c).
- (e) ***T50 averaging compliance option for producers and importers.*** No producer or importer shall sell, offer for sale, supply, or offer for supply from its production facility or import facility California gasoline which is subject to the averaging compliance option for T50 in accordance with section 2264.2(a) if any of the following occurs:
- (1) The T50 exceeds 200 degrees Fahrenheit and no designated alternative limit for T50 content has been established for the gasoline in accordance with the requirements of section 2264(a); or
 - (2) A designated alternative limit for T50 has been established for the gasoline in accordance with the requirements of section 2264(a), and the T50 of the gasoline exceeds the designated alternative limit; or
 - (3) Where the designated alternative limit exceeds 200 degrees Fahrenheit, the exceedance is not fully offset in accordance with section 2264(g).

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: Sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Section 2262.7. Standards for Aromatic Hydrocarbon Content.

- (a) ***Maximum aromatic hydrocarbon standard for all California gasoline.*** No person shall sell, offer for sale, supply, offer for supply, or transport California gasoline which has an aromatic hydrocarbon content exceeding 30.0 percent by volume.

- (b) ***Additional flat aromatic hydrocarbon standard for producers and importers.*** No producer or importer shall sell, offer for sale, supply, or offer for supply from its production facility or import facility California gasoline which has an aromatic hydrocarbon content exceeding 25.0 percent by volume, unless the gasoline (1) is subject to the averaging compliance option for aromatic hydrocarbon in accordance with section 2264.2(a), (2) has been reported as a PM alternative gasoline formulation pursuant to section 2265(a), or (3) has been reported as an alternative gasoline formulation pursuant to section 2266(c).
- (c) ***Aromatic hydrocarbon averaging compliance option for producers and importers.*** No producer or importer shall sell, offer for sale, supply, or offer for supply from its production facility or import facility California gasoline which is subject to the averaging compliance option for aromatic hydrocarbon in accordance with section 2264.2(a) if any of the following occurs:
- (1) The aromatic hydrocarbon content of the gasoline exceeds 22.0 percent by volume and no designated alternative limit for aromatic hydrocarbon content has been established for the gasoline in accordance with the requirements of section 2264(a); or
 - (2) A designated alternative limit for aromatic hydrocarbon content has been established for the gasoline in accordance with the requirements of section 2264(a), and the aromatic hydrocarbon content of the gasoline exceeds the designated alternative limit; or
 - (3) Where the designated alternative limit exceeds 22.0 percent by volume, the excess aromatic hydrocarbon content is not fully offset in accordance with section 2264(h).

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: Sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Section 2263. Sampling Procedures and Test Methods

- (a) ***Sampling Procedures.*** In determining compliance with the standards set forth in this subarticle 2, an applicable sampling methodology set forth in 13 C.C.R. section 2296 shall be used.
- (b) ***Test Methods.***
- (1) In determining compliance with the standards set forth in this subarticle 2, the test methods presented in Table 1 shall be used. All identified test methods are incorporated herein by reference.

Table 1

<i>Section</i>	<i>Gasoline Specification</i>	<i>Test Method</i> ^a
2262.1	Reid Vapor Pressure	ASTM D 323-58 ^b or 13 C.C.R. Section 2297
2262.2	Sulfur Content	ASTM D 2622-94 ^{c, d} or ASTM D 5453-93
2262.3	Benzene Content	ASTM D 5580-95 ^e
2262.4	Olefin Content	ASTM D 1319-9X ^f
2262.5	Oxygen Content	ASTM D 4815-94
2262.6	T90 and T50	ASTM D 86-90
2262.7	Aromatic Hydrocarbon Content	ASTM D 5580-95 ^g

- a Do not report values below the limit of detection (LOD) specified in the test method. Where a test method does not specify a LOD, do not report values below the lower limit of the scope of the test method.
- b Delete paragraph 4(b) concerning sampling.
- c Make the following modifications to paragraph 9.1:

Low Level Sulfur Calibration Procedure

Reagents

Thiophene, at least 99% purity
 2-Methylthiophene, at least 98% purity
 Toluene, reagent grade
 2,2,4 - Trimethylpentane, reagent grade

Preparation of Stock Standard

Weigh standard materials thiophene (~0.7290 gm) and 2-methylthiophene (~0.7031 gm) separately into a tared volumetric flask and record the individual mass to 0.1 mg. Add “mixed solvent” containing 25% toluene and 75% iso-octane (by volume) into the flask to a net weight of approximately 50 gm and record the weight. This “Stock Standard” contains approximately 10 mg/gm sulfur. The actual sulfur concentration can be calculated as follows:

Sulfur from thiophene (gm) =
 Weight of thiophene * 32.06 * purity / 84.14

Sulfur from 2-methylthiophene (gm) =
 Weight of 2-methylthiophene * 32.06 * purity / 98.17

Sulfur concentration of Stock Standard (gm/gm) =
 (sulfur from thiophene + sulfur from 2-methylthiophene) / net weight of the stock standard

Multiply the sulfur concentration by 1000 to convert the unit to mg/gm.

Preparation of Calibration Standards

Pipet 2.5 ml of the Stock Standard to 250 ml flask and dilute with the "mixed solvent" to the mark. The "Diluted Standard" contains approximately 100 mg/kg sulfur. Prepare 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 75 ppm calibration standards by pipetting 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 75 ml of the Diluted Standard into a 100 ml flask, respectively, and diluting with the "mixed solvent" to the mark. The actual concentration of the calibration standard should be determined from the stock standard. The standards with concentration ranging from 5 to 100 ppm and the "mixed solvent" are to be used for calibrating the instrument.

- d Replace ASTM D 2622-94 reproducibility values with the following:

Sulfur Content, ppm	Reproducibility
10 to 30	40.5% X Sulfur Content (ppm)
>30	19.2% X Sulfur Content (ppm)

- e The reproducibility of benzene is as follows:

Reproducibility = $0.1409 (X^{1.133})$, where X = vol %

- f Add the following reproducibility statement for oxygenate-containing samples:

	Range	Reproducibility
Olefins	0.3 - 33	$0.819 (X)^{0.6}$

X = Volume %

- g The reproducibility of total aromatic hydrocarbon is as follows:

Reproducibility = 1.4 vol%

- (c) ***Equivalent Test Methods.*** Whenever this section provides for the use of a specified test method, another test method may be used following a determination by the executive officer that the other method produces results equivalent to the results with the specified method.

NOTE: Authority cited: sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Section 2263.7. Multiple Notification Requirements.

Where a producer or importer is subject to multiple notification requirements pursuant to sections 2264(a)(2)(A), 2264.2(a)(2), 2264.2(b)(2), 2265(a)(2), 2266(c) or 2266.5(b), the producer shall combine the notifications to the extent practicable.

NOTE: Authority cited: sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Section 2264. Designated Alternative Limits.

(a) *Assignment of a designated alternative limit.*

- (1) A producer or importer that has elected to be subject to sections 2262.2(c), 2262.3(c), 2262.4(c), 2262.6(c), 2262.6(e), or 2262.7(c) may assign a designated alternative limit to a final blend of California gasoline produced or imported by the producer or importer by satisfying the notification requirements in this section (a). In no case shall a designated alternative limit be less than the sulfur, benzene, olefin or aromatic hydrocarbon content, or T90 or T50, of the final blend shown by the sample and test conducted pursuant to section 2270, or section 2266.5(a), as applicable. If a producer or importer intends to assign designated alternative limits for more than one gasoline specification to a given quantity of gasoline, the party shall identify the same final blend for all designated alternative limits for the gasoline.
- (2) (A) The producer or importer shall notify the executive officer of the estimated volume (in gallons), the designated alternative limit, the blend identity, and the location of each final blend receiving a designated alternative limit. This notification shall be received by the executive officer before the start of physical transfer of the gasoline from the production or import facility, and in no case less than 12 hours before the producer or importer either completes physical transfer or commingles the final blend. A producer or importer may revise the reported estimated volume, as long as notification of the revised volume is received by the executive officer no later than 48 hours after completion of the physical transfer of the final blend from the production or import facility. If notification of the revised volume is not timely received by the executive officer, the reported estimated volume shall be deemed the reported actual volume.
- (B) For each final blend receiving a designated alternative limit exceeding 0.80 percent by volume benzene content, 30 parts per million by weight sulfur content, 4.0 percent by volume olefin content, 22.0 percent by volume aromatic hydrocarbon content, T90 of 290 degrees Fahrenheit, or T50 of 200 degrees Fahrenheit, the producer or importer shall notify the executive officer of the date and time of the start of physical transfer from the production or import facility, within 24 hours after the start of such physical transfer. For each final blend receiving a designated alternative limit less than 0.80

percent by volume benzene content, 30 parts per million by weight sulfur content, 4.0 percent by volume olefin content, 22.0 percent by volume aromatic hydrocarbon content, T90 of 290 degrees Fahrenheit, or T50 of 200 degrees Fahrenheit, the producer or importer shall notify the executive officer of the date and time of the completion of physical transfer from the production or import facility, within 24 hours after the completion of such physical transfer.

- (3) If, through no intentional or negligent conduct, a producer or importer cannot report within the time period specified in (a)(2) above, the producer or importer may notify the executive officer of the required data as soon as reasonably possible and may provide a written explanation of the cause of the delay in reporting. If, based on the written explanation and the surrounding circumstances, the executive officer determines that the conditions of this section (a)(3) have been met, timely notification shall be deemed to have occurred.
- (4) The executive officer may enter into a written protocol with any individual producer or importer for the purposes of specifying how the requirements in sections (a)(2) and (c) through (i) shall be applied to the producer's or importer's particular operations, as long as the executive officer reasonably determines that application of the regulatory requirements under the protocol is not less stringent or enforceable than application of the express terms of sections (a)(2) and (c) through (i). Any such protocol shall include the producer's or importer's agreement to be bound by the terms of the protocol.
- (5) Whenever the final blend of a producer or importer includes volumes of gasoline the party has produced or imported and volumes the party has neither produced nor imported, the producer's or importer's designated alternative limit shall be assigned and applied only to the volume of gasoline the party has produced or imported. In such a case, the producer or importer shall report to the executive officer in accordance with section (a) both the volume of gasoline produced and imported by the party, and the total volume of the final blend. The party shall also additionally report the sulfur content, benzene content, olefin content, aromatic hydrocarbon content, T90, and T50, as applicable, of the portion of the final blend neither produced nor imported by the party, determined as set forth in section 2270(b), or section 2266.5(a)(2), as applicable.

(b) *Additional prohibitions regarding gasoline to which a designated alternative limit has been assigned.*

- (1) No producer or importer shall sell, offer for sale, or supply California gasoline in a final blend to which the producer or importer has assigned a designated alternative limit exceeding 0.80 percent by volume benzene content, 30 parts per million by weight sulfur content, 4.0 percent by volume olefin content, 22.0 percent by volume aromatic hydrocarbon content, T90 of 290 degrees Fahrenheit, or T50 of 200 degrees Fahrenheit, where the total volume of the final blend sold, offered for sale, or supplied exceeds the volume reported to the executive officer pursuant to section (a).

- (2) No producer or importer shall sell, offer for sale or supply California gasoline in a final blend to which the producer or importer has assigned a designated alternative limit less than 0.80 percent by volume benzene content, 30 parts per million by weight sulfur content, 4.0 percent by volume olefin content, 22.0 percent by volume aromatic hydrocarbon content, T90 of 290 degrees Fahrenheit, or T50 of 200 degrees Fahrenheit, where the total volume of the final blend sold, offered for sale, or supplied is less than the volume reported to the executive officer pursuant to section (a).
- (c) **Offsetting excess sulfur.** Within 90 days before or after the start of physical transfer from a production or import facility of any final blend of California gasoline to which a producer has assigned a designated alternative limit for sulfur content exceeding 30 parts per million, the producer or importer shall complete physical transfer from the same production or import facility of California gasoline in sufficient quantity and with a designated alternative limit sufficiently below 30 parts per million to offset the mass of sulfur in excess of a limit of 30 parts per million.
- (d) **Offsetting excess benzene.** Within 90 days before or after the start of physical transfer from a production or import facility of any final blend of California gasoline to which a producer has assigned a designated alternative limit for benzene content exceeding 0.80 percent by volume, the producer or importer shall complete physical transfer from the same production or import facility of California gasoline in sufficient quantity and with a designated alternative limit sufficiently below 0.80 percent by volume to offset the volume of benzene in excess of a limit of 0.80 percent by volume.
- (e) **Offsetting excess olefins.** Within 90 days before or after the start of physical transfer from a production or import facility of any final blend of California gasoline to which a producer has assigned a designated alternative limit for olefin content exceeding 4.0 percent by volume, the producer or importer shall complete physical transfer from the same production or import facility of California gasoline in sufficient quantity and with a designated alternative limit sufficiently below 4.0 percent by volume to offset the volume of olefins in excess of a limit of 4.0 percent by volume.
- (f) **Offsetting T90.** Within 90 days before or after the start of physical transfer from a production or import facility of any final blend of California gasoline to which a producer has assigned a designated alternative limit for T90 exceeding 290 degrees Fahrenheit, the producer or importer shall complete physical transfer from the same production or import facility of California gasoline in sufficient quantity and with a designated alternative limit sufficiently below 290 degrees Fahrenheit to offset the extent to which the gasoline exceeded a T90 of 290 degrees Fahrenheit.
- (g) **Offsetting T50.** Within 90 days before or after the start of physical transfer from a production or import facility of any final blend of California gasoline to which a producer has assigned a designated alternative limit for T50 exceeding 200 degrees Fahrenheit, the producer or importer shall complete physical transfer from the same production or import facility of

California gasoline in sufficient quantity and with a designated alternative limit sufficiently below 200 degrees Fahrenheit to offset the extent to which the gasoline exceeded a T50 of 200 degrees Fahrenheit.

- (h) ***Offsetting excess aromatic hydrocarbons.*** Within 90 days before or after the start of physical transfer from a production or import facility of any final blend of California gasoline to which a producer has assigned a designated alternative limit for aromatic hydrocarbon content exceeding 22.0 percent by volume, the producer or importer shall complete physical transfer from the same production or import facility of California gasoline in sufficient quantity and with a designated alternative limit sufficiently below 22.0 percent by volume to offset the volume of aromatic hydrocarbons in excess of a limit of 22.0 percent.
- (i) ***Designated alternative limits for PM alternative gasoline formulations.*** The producer or importer of a final blend of California gasoline that is subject to the PM averaging compliance option for one or more properties may assign a designated alternative limit to the final blend by satisfying the notification requirements of section 2264(a). The producer or importer of such a final blend shall be subject to all of the provisions of this section 2264, except that, with respect to that final blend:
 - (A) The PM averaging limit (if any) for benzene content shall replace any reference in this section 2264 to 0.80 percent by volume benzene content;
 - (B) The PM averaging limit (if any) for olefin content shall replace any reference in this section 2264 to 4.0 percent by volume olefin content;
 - (C) The PM averaging limit (if any) for sulfur content shall replace any reference in this section 2264 to 30 parts per million by weight sulfur content;
 - (D) The PM averaging limit (if any) for aromatic hydrocarbon content shall replace any reference in this section 2264 to 22.0 percent by volume aromatic hydrocarbon content;
 - (E) The PM averaging limit (if any) for T90 shall replace any reference in this section 2264 to T90 of 290 degrees Fahrenheit; and
 - (F) The PM averaging limit for T50 (if any) shall replace any reference in this section 2264 to T50 of 200 degrees Fahrenheit.
- (j) ***Offsetting exceedances generated by final blends supplied from production or import facilities from March 1, 1996 through May 30, 1996.*** Notwithstanding the 90-day periods identified in sections (c) through (h), for any final blend of gasoline triggering the need for offsets and supplied from the production or import facility starting March 1, 1996 through May 30, 1996, the producer or importer may offset the exceedance by completing by August

28, 1996 the physical transfer from the same production or import facility of gasoline offsetting the exceedance as described in sections (c) through (h).

NOTE: Authority cited: sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Section 2264.2. Election of Applicable Limit for Gasoline Supplied From a Production or Import Facility.

(a) *Election of the averaging compliance option.*

- (1) A producer or importer selling or supplying a final blend of gasoline from its production or import facility may elect pursuant to this section 2264.2(a) to have the final blend subject to the averaging compliance option for one or more of the following properties: sulfur, benzene, olefins, aromatic hydrocarbons, T90 or T50. Once a producer or importer has made such an election for a gasoline property, all final blends subsequently sold or supplied from the production or import facility shall be subject to the averaging compliance option for that property until the producer or importer either (A) elects in accordance with section 2264.2(b) to have a final blend at the facility subject to the flat limit compliance option for that property, or (B) elects in accordance with section 2265(a) to sell or supply a final blend at the facility as a PM alternative gasoline formulation, or (C) elects in accordance with section 2266(c) to sell or supply a final blend at the facility as an alternative gasoline formulation.
- (2) In order to elect to have a final blend subject to the averaging option for a gasoline property, the producer or importer shall notify the executive officer of such election and of the information identified in section 2264(a)(2)(A), within the time limits set forth in section 2264(a)(2)(A) and subject to section 2264(a)(3) and (4).

(b) *Election of flat limit compliance option.*

- (1) A producer or importer selling or supplying a final blend of gasoline from its production or import facility may elect to have the final blend subject to the flat limit compliance option in accordance with this section 2264.2(b). No such election may be made if there are outstanding requirements to provide offsets for the gasoline property at the facility pursuant to the applicable provision in section 2264(c), (d), (e), (f), (g), or (h).
- (2) In order to elect to have a final blend subject to the flat limit compliance option for a gasoline property, the producer or importer shall notify the executive officer of such election and of the blend identity and the location of the final blend, within the time limits set forth in section 2264(a)(2)(A) and subject to section 2264(a)(3) and (4).

(3) Once a producer or importer has made an election under this section 2264.2(b) with respect to a gasoline property, all final blends subsequently sold or supplied from the production or import facility shall be subject to the flat limit compliance option for that property until the producer or importer either (A) elects in accordance with section 2264.2(a) to have a final blend at the facility subject to the averaging compliance option for that property, or (B) elects in accordance with section 2265(a) to sell or supply a final blend at the facility as a PM alternative gasoline formulation, or (C) elects in accordance with section 2266(c) to sell or supply a final blend at the facility as an alternative gasoline formulation.

(4) Once a producer or importer has made an election under this section 2264.2(b) with respect to a gasoline property of a final blend at a production or import facility, the producer or importer may not use any previously assigned designated alternative limit for that property to provide offsets pursuant to the applicable provision in section 2264(c), (d), (e), (f), (g), or (h) for any final blend sold or supplied from the production or import facility subsequently to the election.

(c) ***Inapplicability to elections for PM alternative gasoline formulations.*** Any election for a final blend to be subject to a PM averaging compliance option or a PM flat limit compliance option shall be made in accordance with section 2265 rather than this section 2264.2.

NOTE: Authority cited: sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Section 2264.4. Extensions of the 90-Day Offset Period Under the Averaging or PM Averaging Compliance Options in 1996 and 1997.

(a) ***Election of extension of a 90-day offset period.*** A producer or importer may elect an extension of a 90-day offset period identified in sections 2264(c) through 2264(h) by complying with this section. The extension will apply to the 90-day period for offsetting exceedances generated by final blends previously transferred from a production or import facility. The extension will start on the day after the day by which the producer or importer is otherwise required to fully offset the exceedance.

(b) ***Limitations on extensions.*** A producer or importer may elect no more than three extensions that start in 1996 and no more than three extensions that start in 1997. No extension may start after December 31, 1997. None of the three extensions may exceed 10 days, but separate extensions may run consecutively.

(c) ***Notice.*** In order to elect an extension of a 90-day offset period, the producer or importer must provide notice which is received by the executive officer no later than 5:00 p.m. on the

day by which full offsets would otherwise be required. The notice must include all of the following:

- (1) The date the extension will go into effect;
 - (2) The length of the extension (not to exceed 10 days);
 - (3) The production facility or import facility at which the extension will apply;
 - (4) The primary fuel property and any additional fuel properties to which the extension will apply;
 - (5) Identification of an unforeseen event necessitating the extension for each of the fuel properties identified pursuant to section (c)(4).
- (d) ***Effect of an extension.*** With respect to the primary gasoline property specified by the producer or importer, the extension will establish a new deadline for offsetting an exceedance of either the limit for the property identified in section 2264(c) through 2264(h) or, if applicable, the PM averaging limit for the property. The new deadline will also apply for that property to other final blends of gasoline, transferred from the production or import facility, which previously had offset deadlines during the extension period. The new deadline will also apply, with respect to any additional properties identified in the producer or importer's notice pursuant to section 2264.4(c), to final blends of gasoline transferred from the production or import facility which have offset deadlines at the start of, or during, the extension period.

For example, on September 1, 1996, a producer starts physical transfer from its production facility of a final blend of California gasoline which is subject to the averaging compliance option for sulfur and benzene content, and which has a designated alternative limit for sulfur content of 50 parts per million. On September 3, 1996, the producer starts physical transfer from its production facility of a final blend of California gasoline having designated alternative limits for sulfur content of 42 parts per million, and for benzene content of 1.10 percent by volume. The producer provides timely and proper notice of its election to extend the November 30, 1996 deadline for offsetting the excess sulfur content of the September 1, 1996 final blend 10 days to December 10, 1996, with the extension also applying to benzene content. Under the election, the excess sulfur content of the September 1, 1996 final blend, and the excess sulfur and benzene content of the September 3, 1996 blend, will have to be offset by final blends physically transferred from the production facility no later than December 10, 1996.

NOTE: Authority cited: sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Section 2265. Gasoline Subject to PM Alternative Specifications Based on the California Predictive Model.

(a) *Election to sell or supply a final blend as a PM alternative gasoline formulation.*

- (1) In order to sell or supply from its production facility or import facility a final blend of California gasoline as a PM alternative gasoline formulation subject to PM alternative specifications, a producer or importer shall satisfy the requirements of this section (a).
- (2) The producer or importer shall evaluate the candidate PM alternative specifications in accordance with the Air Resources Board's "California Procedures for Evaluating Alternative Specifications for Phase 2 Reformulated Gasoline Using the California Predictive Model," as adopted April 20, 1995 and last amended December 11, 1999, which is incorporated herein by reference (hereafter the "Predictive Model Procedures"). If the PM alternative specifications meet the criteria for approval in the Predictive Model Procedures, the producer shall notify the executive officer of: (A) The identity, location, and estimated volume of the final blend; (B) the PM alternative specifications that will apply to the final blend, including for each specification whether it applies as a PM flat limit or a PM averaging limit; and (C) the numerical values for percent change in emissions for oxides of nitrogen, hydrocarbons, and potency-weighted toxic air contaminants as determined in accordance with the Predictive Model Procedures. The notification shall be received by the executive officer before the start of physical transfer of the gasoline from the production or import facility, and in no case less than 12 hours before the producer or importer either completes physical transfer or commingles the final blend.
- (3) Once a producer or importer has notified the executive officer pursuant to this section 2265(a) that a final blend of California gasoline is being sold or supplied from a production or import facility as a PM alternative gasoline formulation, all final blends of California gasoline subsequently sold or supplied from that production or import facility shall be subject to the same PM alternative specifications until the producer or importer either (A) designates a final blend at that facility as a PM alternative gasoline formulation subject to different PM alternative specifications, (B) elects in accordance with section 2264.2 to have a final blend at that facility subject to flat limit compliance options and/or averaging compliance options, or (C) elects in accordance with section 2266(c) to sell a final blend at that facility as an alternative gasoline formulation.
- (4) The executive officer may enter into a written protocol with any individual producer or importer for the purposes of specifying how the requirements in section (a)(2) shall be applied to the producer's or importer's particular operations, as long as the executive officer reasonably determines that application of the regulatory requirements under the protocol is not less stringent or enforceable than application of the express terms of section (a)(2). Any such protocol shall include the producer's or importer's agreement to be bound by the terms of the protocol.

- (5) If, through no intentional or negligent conduct, a producer or importer cannot report within the time period specified in section (a)(2) above, the producer or importer may notify the executive officer of the required data as soon as reasonably possible and may provide a written explanation of the cause of the delay in reporting. If, based on the written explanation and the surrounding circumstances, the executive officer determines that the conditions of this section (a)(5) have been met, timely notification shall be deemed to have occurred.

(b) *Prohibited activities regarding PM alternative gasoline formulations.*

- (1) No producer or importer shall sell, offer for sale, supply, or offer for supply from its production or import facility California gasoline which is reported pursuant to section 2265(a) as a PM alternative gasoline formulation subject to PM alternative specifications if any of the following occur:
- (A) The identified PM alternative specifications do not meet the criteria for approval in the Predictive Model Procedures; or
 - (B) The producer was prohibited by section 2265(c) from electing to sell or supply the gasoline as a PM alternative gasoline formulation; or
 - (C) The gasoline fails to conform with any PM flat limit in the identified PM alternative specifications; or
 - (D) With respect to any property for which the producer or importer has identified a PM averaging limit,
 - 1. the gasoline exceeds the applicable PM average limit, and no designated alternative limit for the property has been established for the gasoline in accordance with section 2264(a); or
 - 2. a designated alternative limit for the property has been established for the gasoline in accordance with section 2264(a), and either of the following occur:
 - a. The gasoline exceeds the designated alternative limit for the property, or
 - b. Where the designated alternative limit for the property exceeds the PM averaging limit, the exceedance is not fully offset in accordance with the applicable provisions in section 2264(c) through (i).
- (2) Where a producer or importer has elected to sell or supply a final blend of California gasoline as a PM alternative gasoline formulation in accordance with this section 2265, the final blend shall not be subject to section 2262.2(b) and (c), section 2262.3(b) and (c),

section 2262.4(b) and (c), section 2262.5(c), section 2262.6(b), (c), (d), and (e), and section 2262.7(b) and (c).

(c) *Restrictions associated with elections to sell or supply final blends as PM alternative gasoline formulations.*

- (1) A producer or importer may not elect to sell or supply from its production or import facility a final blend of California gasoline as a PM alternative gasoline formulation if the producer or importer is subject to any outstanding requirements to provide offsets at the same production or import facility pursuant to any provision in section 2264 (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), or (h).
- (2) Once a producer or importer has elected to sell or supply from its production or import facility a final blend of California gasoline as a PM alternative gasoline formulation subject to a PM averaging compliance option for one or more properties, the producer or importer may not elect any other compliance option, including another PM alternative gasoline formulation, if there are outstanding requirements to provide offsets for such property or properties pursuant to the applicable provisions in section 2264 (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), or (h). However, this section (c)(2) shall not preclude a producer or importer under the circumstances described above from electing another PM alternative gasoline formulation where:
 - (A) the only changes are that either:
 1. PM flat limits for one or more properties are changed to PM averaging limits, or
 2. a single PM averaging limit for which there are no outstanding requirements to provide offsets is changed to a PM flat limit, and
 - (B) there are no changes to the PM alternative specifications for the remaining properties, and
 - (C) the new PM alternative formulation meets the criteria for approval in the Predictive Model Procedures.
- (3) Once a producer or importer has elected to sell or supply from its production or import facility a final blend of California gasoline as a PM alternative gasoline formulation, the producer or importer may not use any previously assigned designated alternative limit for a property to provide offsets pursuant to section 2264 (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), or (h) for any final blend sold or supplied from the production or import facility subsequent to the election.

NOTE: Authority cited: sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516,

41511, 43000, 43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Section 2266. Certified Gasoline Formulations Resulting in Equivalent Emission Reductions Based on Motor Vehicle Emission Testing.

- (a) ***Certification of alternative gasoline formulations.*** Following application by a producer or importer, the executive officer may certify, and identify alternative specifications for, an alternative gasoline formulation pursuant to the Air Resources Board's "California Test Procedures for Alternative Specifications for Gasoline," as adopted September 18, 1992, which is incorporated herein by reference.
- (b) ***Prohibited activities regarding alternative gasoline formulations.***
- (1) No producer or importer shall sell, offer for sale, supply, or offer for supply from its production facility or import facility California gasoline which has been reported pursuant to section (c) as an alternative gasoline formulation, if it fails to conform with any of the alternative specifications identified in the certification order for the formulation, as determined in accordance with the test methods identified in the certification order.
- (2) A producer or importer who has reported a final blend of gasoline as an alternative gasoline formulation shall not be subject to section 2262.2(b) or (c), section 2262.3(b) or (c), section 2262.4(b) or (c), section 2262.5(c), section 2262.6(b), (c), (e), or (f), or section 2262.7(b) or (c).
- (c) ***Notification regarding sales and supplies of alternative gasoline formulations.*** A producer or importer intending to sell or supply a final blend of California gasoline from its production facility or import facility as an alternative gasoline formulation shall notify the executive officer in accordance with this section (c). The notification shall identify the final blend and the identification name of the certified alternative gasoline formulation. The notification shall be received by the executive officer at least 12 hours before start of physical transfer of the final blend from the production or import facility. A producer or importer intending to have a series of its final blends be a specific certified alternative gasoline formulation may enter into a protocol with the executive officer for reporting such blends as long as the executive officer reasonably determines the reporting under the protocol would provide at least as much notice to the executive officer as notification pursuant to the express terms of this section (c).

NOTE: Authority cited: sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Section 2266.5. Requirements Pertaining to California Reformulated Gasoline Blendstock for Oxygen Blending (CARBOB) and Downstream Blending.

(a) *Application of the California gasoline standards to CARBOB.*

(1) *Applicability of standards and requirements to CARBOB.* All of the standards and requirements in sections 2262.1, 2262.2, 2262.3, 2262.4, 2262.5(a), (b), (c) and (e), 2262.6, 2262.7, 2264, 2264.2, 2264.4, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2270(b), 2271 and 2272 pertaining to California gasoline or transactions involving California gasoline also apply to CARBOB or transactions involving CARBOB. Whenever the term “California gasoline” is used in the sections identified in the preceding sentence, the term means “California gasoline or CARBOB.” Whenever the term “gasoline” is used in section 2265(b)(1), the term means “California gasoline or CARBOB.”

(2) *Determining whether CARBOB complies with the standards for California gasoline.*

(A) Where a producer or importer has designated a final blend as CARBOB and has complied with all applicable provisions of this section 2266.5, the properties of the final blend for purposes of compliance with sections 2262.1 through 2262.7 shall be determined by adding the specified type and amount of oxygenate to a representative sample of the CARBOB and determining the properties and characteristics of the resulting gasoline in accordance with an applicable test method identified in section 2263(b) or permitted under section 2263(c). Where the producer or importer has in accordance with section (b)(1)(C) designated a range of amounts of oxygenate, or more than one oxygenate type, to be added to the CARBOB, the minimum designated amount of the oxygenate having the smallest designated volume shall be added to the CARBOB when determining the properties and characteristics of the final blend. If the producer or importer has not complied with any applicable provisions of this section 2266.5, the properties of the final blend for purposes of the producer’s or importer’s compliance with sections 2262.2 through 2262.7 shall be determined without adding oxygenate to the gasoline.

(B) In determining whether CARBOB complies with the standards for California gasoline. the oxygenate added must be representative of the oxygenate the producer or importer reasonably expects will be subsequently added to the final blend. Prior to supplying CARBOB from a production or import facility, the producer or importer must enter into a protocol with the executive officer setting forth how the representativeness of the oxygenate will be determined.

(3) *Calculating the volume of a final blend of CARBOB.* Where a producer or importer has designated a final blend as CARBOB and has complied with all applicable provisions of this section 2266.5, the volume of a final blend shall be calculated for all purposes under section 2264 by adding the minimum designated amount of the oxygenate having the smallest volume designated by the producer or importer. If the producer or importer has

not complied with any applicable provisions of this section 2266.5, the volume of the final blend for purposes of the refiner or producer's compliance with sections 2262.1 through 2262.7 shall be calculated without adding the amount of oxygenate to the CARBOB.

- (4) No producer or importer may sell, offer for sale, supply or offer for sale a final blend of CARBOB from its production facility or import facility where the sulfur, benzene, olefin or aromatic hydrocarbon content of the CARBOB, when multiplied by (1 - the designated minimum volume the oxygenate will represent, expressed as a decimal fraction, after it is added to the CARBOB), results in a sulfur, benzene, olefin or aromatic hydrocarbon content value exceeding the applicable limit for that property under section (a)(2).

(b) *Notification regarding the supply of CARBOB from the facility at which it was produced or imported.*

- (1) A producer or importer supplying a final blend of CARBOB from the facility at which the producer or importer produced or imported the CARBOB must notify the executive officer of the information set forth below. The notification must be received by the executive officer before the start of physical transfer of the final blend of CARBOB from the production or import facility, and in no case less than 12 hours before the producer or importer either completes physical transfer or commingles the final blend.

(A) The identity and location of the final blend;

(B) The designation of the final blend as CARBOB;

(C) The designation of each oxygenate type or types and amount or range of amounts to be added to the CARBOB. The amount or range of amounts of oxygenate to be added shall be expressed as a volume percent of the gasoline after the oxygenate is added, in the nearest tenth of a percent. For any final blend of CARBOB except one that is subject to PM alternative specifications or is reported as an alternative formulation in accordance with section 2266(c), the amount of oxygenate to be added must be such that the resulting California gasoline will have a minimum oxygen content no lower than 1.8 percent by weight and a maximum oxygen content no greater than 2.2 percent by weight. For a final blend of CARBOB that is subject to PM alternative specifications, the amount of oxygenate to be added must be such that the resulting California gasoline has a range of oxygen content that is identical to the oxygen content PM alternative specification for the final blend. For a final blend of CARBOB that is reported as an alternative formulation in accordance with section 2266(c), the amount or range of amounts of oxygenate to be added must be such that the resulting California gasoline has an amount or range of oxygen content that is identical to the oxygen content alternative specification identified in the certification order for the formulation;

(D) The estimated volume of the final blend of CARBOB, and of the California gasoline that will result when the minimum specified amount of oxygenate is added to the final blend of CARBOB. A producer or importer may revise the reported estimated volume, as long as notification of the revised volume is received by the executive officer no later than 48 hours after completion of the physical transfer of the final blend from the production or import facility. If notification of the revised volume is not timely received by the executive officer, the reported estimated volume shall be deemed the reported actual volume.

- (2) If, through no intentional or negligent conduct, a producer or importer cannot report within the time period specified in (b)(1) above, the producer or importer may notify the executive officer of the required data as soon as reasonably possible and may provide a written explanation of the cause of the delay in reporting. If, based on the written explanation and the surrounding circumstances, the executive officer determines that the conditions of this section (b)(2) have been met, timely notification shall be deemed to have occurred.
- (3) The executive officer may enter into a written protocol with any individual producer or importer for the purpose of specifying how the requirements in section (b)(1) shall be applied to the producer's or importer's particular operations, as long as the executive officer reasonably determines that application of the regulatory requirements under the protocol is not less stringent or enforceable than application of the express terms of section (b)(1). Any such protocol shall include the producer's or importer's agreement to be bound by the terms of the protocol.

(c) *Sampling, testing and recordkeeping by producers and importers of CARBOB.*

- (1) Each producer of CARBOB shall sample and test for the sulfur, aromatic hydrocarbon, olefin, oxygen and benzene content, T50, T90, and, during the regulatory control periods identified in section 2262.1(a)(2) and (b)(2), the Reid vapor pressure, of each final blend of CARBOB that the producer has produced, by collecting and analyzing a representative sample of CARBOB taken from the final blend, in accordance with section (a). If a producer blends CARBOB directly to pipelines, tankships, railway tankcars or trucks and trailers, the loading(s) shall be sampled and tested by the producer or authorized contractor.
- (2) Each importer of CARBOB shall sample and test for the sulfur, aromatic hydrocarbon, olefin, oxygen and benzene content, T50, T90, and, during the regulatory control periods identified in section 2262.1(a)(2) and (b)(2), the Reid vapor pressure, of each shipment of CARBOB which the importer has imported by tankship, pipeline, railway tankcars, trucks and trailers, or other means, by collecting and analyzing a representative sample of CARBOB taken from the shipment, in accordance with section (a).

- (3) Each producer or importer required to sample and analyze a final blend or shipment of CARBOB pursuant to this section (c) shall maintain, for two years from the date of each sampling, records showing the sample date, identify of blend or product sampled, container or other vessel sampled, the final blend or shipment volume, and the sulfur, aromatic hydrocarbon, olefin, oxygen and benzene content, T50, T90, and Reid vapor pressure as determined in accordance with section (a)(2). All CARBOB produced or imported by the producer or importer and not tested as required by this section shall be deemed to have a Reid vapor pressure, sulfur, aromatic hydrocarbon, olefin, oxygen and benzene content, T50 and T90 exceeding the standards specified in sections 2262.1(a) or (b), 2262.2(c), 2262.3(c), 2262.4(c), 2262.5(c), 2262.6(c), 2262.6(e), and 2262.7(c), or exceeding the comparable PM averaging limit(s) if applicable, unless the importer demonstrates that the CARBOB meets those standards and limit(s).
- (4) A producer or importer shall provide to the executive officer any records required to be maintained by the producer or importer pursuant to this section (c) within 20 days of a written request from the executive officer if the request is received before expiration of the period during which the records are required to be maintained. Whenever a producer or importer fails to provide records regarding a final blend or shipment of CARBOB in accordance with the requirements of this section, the final blend or shipment of CARBOB shall be presumed to have been sold by the producer or importer in violation of the standards in sections 2262.1(a) or (b), 2262.2(c), 2262.3(c), 2262.4(c), 2262.5(c), 2262.6(c), 2262.6(e), and 2262.7(c), or exceeding the comparable PM averaging limit(s) if applicable, unless the importer demonstrates that the CARBOB meets those standards and limit(s).
- (5) The executive officer may enter into a protocol with any producer or importer for the purpose of specifying alternative sampling, testing, recordkeeping, or reporting requirements which shall satisfy the provisions of sections (c)(1) or (c)(2). The executive officer may only enter into such a protocol if s/he reasonably determines that application of the regulatory requirements under the protocol will be consistent with the state board's ability effectively to enforce the provisions of sections 2262.1(a) or (b), 2262.2(c), 2262.3(c), 2262.4(c), 2262.5(c), 2262.6(c), 2262.6(e), and 2262.7(c), and the PM averaging limit(s). Any such protocol shall include the producer's or importer's agreement to be bound by the terms of the protocol.

(d) *Documentation required when CARBOB is transferred.*

- (1) On each occasion when any person transfers custody or title of CARBOB, the transferor shall provide the transferee a document that prominently:
- (A) states that the CARBOB does not comply with the standards for California gasoline without the addition of oxygenate, and

(B) identifies, consistent with the notification made pursuant to section (b), the oxygenate type or types and amount or range of amounts that must be added to the CARBOB to make it comply with the standards for California gasoline.

(2) A pipeline operator may comply with this requirement by the use of standardized product codes on pipeline tickets, where the code(s) specified for the CARBOB is identified in a manual that is distributed to transferees of the CARBOB and that sets forth all of the required information for the CARBOB.

(e) *Restrictions on transferring CARBOB.*

(1) No person may transfer ownership or custody of CARBOB to any other person unless the transferee has agreed in writing with the transferor that either:

(A) The transferee is a registered oxygenate blender and will add oxygenate of the type(s) and amount (or within the range of amounts) designated in accordance with section (b) before the CARBOB is transferred from a final distribution facility, or

(B) The transferee will take all reasonably prudent steps necessary to assure that the CARBOB is transferred to a registered oxygen blender who adds the type and amount (or within the range of amounts) of oxygenate designated in accordance with section (b) to the CARBOB before the CARBOB is transferred from a final distribution facility.

(2) No person may sell or supply CARBOB from a final distribution facility where the type and amount or range of amounts of oxygenate designated in accordance with section (b) has not been added to the CARBOB.

(f) *Restrictions on blending CARBOB with other products.*

(1) No person may combine any CARBOB that has been supplied from the facility at which it was produced or imported with any other CARBOB, gasoline, blendstock or oxygenate, except:

(A) Oxygenate of the type and amount (or within the range of amounts) specified by the producer or importer at the time the CARBOB was supplied from the production or import facility, or

(B) Other CARBOB for which the same oxygenate type and amount (or range of amounts) was specified by the producer or importer at the time the CARBOB was supplied from the production or import facility.

(2) Notwithstanding section (f)(1), the executive officer may enter into a written protocol with any person to identify conditions under which the person may lawfully combine CARBOB

with California gasoline or other CARBOB during a changeover in service of a storage tank for a legitimate operational business reason. The executive officer may only enter into such a protocol if he or she reasonably determines that commingling of the two products will be minimized as much as is reasonably practical. Any such protocol shall include the person's agreement to be bound by the terms of the protocol.

(g) *Quality audit requirements for a producer or importer supplying CARBOB from its production or import facility.*

- (1) Each producer or importer supplying CARBOB from its production or import facility shall conduct a quality assurance sampling and testing program substantially satisfying the requirements in 40 C.F.R. §80.69(a)(7) as it existed on July 1, 1995, (A) changing "RBOB" to "CARBOB"; (B) changing in the first paragraph ". . . using the methodology specified in §80.46 . . ." to ". . . using the methodology specified in section 2263 . . ."; and (C) changing in paragraph (a)(7)(ii) "(within the ranges specified in §80.65(e)(2)(i))" to "(within the ranges of the applicable test methods)." 40 C.F.R. §80.69(a)(7) as it existed on July 1, 1995 is incorporated by reference.
- (2) The executive officer may enter into a protocol with any producer or importer for the purpose of specifying alternative quality audit requirements which shall satisfy the provisions of section (g)(1). The executive officer may only enter into such a protocol if s/he reasonably determines that application of the regulatory requirements under the protocol will be consistent with the state board's ability effectively to enforce the provisions of sections 2262.1(a) or (b), 2262.2(c), 2262.3(c), 2262.4(c), 2262.5(c), 2262.6(c), 2262.6(e), and 2262.7(c), and the PM averaging limit(s). Any such protocol shall include the producer's or importer's agreement to be bound by the terms of the protocol.

(h) *Requirements for oxygenate blenders.*

(1) *Registration and Certification.*

(A) Any oxygen blender must register with the executive officer by March 1, 1996, or at least 20 days before blending oxygenates with CARBOB, whichever occurs later. Thereafter, a oxygenate blender must register with the executive officer annually by January 1. The registration must addressed to he attention of the Chief, Compliance Division, California Air Resources Board, P.O. Box 2815, Sacramento, CA, 95812.

(B) The registration must include the following:

1. The identify the oxygen blender's contact name, telephone number, principal place of business which shall be a physical address and not a post office box, and any other place of business at which company records are maintained.

2. For each of the oxygen blender's oxygenate blending facilities, the facility name, physical location, contact name, and telephone number.
- (C) The executive officer shall provide each complying oxygen blender with a certificate of registration compliance no later than June 30. The certification shall be effective from no later than July 1, through June 30 of the following year. The certification shall constitute the oxygen blender's certification pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 43021.
- (D) Any oxygen blender must submit updated registration information to the executive officer at the address identified in section (h)(1)(A) within 30 days of any occasion when the registration information previously supplied becomes incomplete or inaccurate.
- (2) ***Requirement to add oxygenate to CARBOB.*** Whenever an oxygenate blender receives CARBOB from a transferor to whom the oxygenate blender has represented that he/she will add oxygenate to the CARBOB, the oxygenate blender must add to the CARBOB oxygenate of the type(s) and amount (or within the range of amounts) identified in the documentation accompanying the CARBOB.
- (3) ***Additional requirements for terminal blending.*** Any oxygenate blender who makes a final blend of California reformulated gasoline by blending any oxygenate with any CARBOB in any gasoline storage tank, other than a truck used for delivering gasoline to retail outlets or bulk purchaser-consumer facilities, shall, for each such final blend, determine the oxygen content and volume of the final blend prior to its leaving the oxygen blending facility, by collecting and analyzing a representative sample of gasoline taken from the final blend, using methodology set forth in section 2263.
- (4) ***Additional requirements for oxygenate blenders who blend oxygenate in trucks.***
 - (A) Any oxygen blender who obtains any CARBOB in any gasoline delivery truck shall conduct a quality assurance sampling and testing program substantially satisfying the requirements in 40 C.F.R. §80.69(e)(2) as it existed on July 1, 1995, (A) changing "RBOB" to "CARBOB"; (B) changing in paragraph (e)(2)(iv) "... using the testing methodology specified in §80.46 ..." to "... using the testing methodology specified in section 2263 ..."; and (C) changing in paragraph (e)(2)(v) "(within the ranges specified in §80.65(e)(2)(i))" to "(within the ranges of the applicable test methods)." 40 C.F.R. §80.69(e)(2) as it existed on July 1, 1995 is incorporated by reference.
 - (B) The executive officer may enter into a protocol with any producer or importer for the purpose of specifying alternative quality audit requirements which shall satisfy the provisions of section (h)(4)(A). The executive officer may only enter into such a protocol if s/he reasonably determines that application of the regulatory requirements under the protocol will be consistent with the state board's ability effectively to enforce

the provisions of sections 2262.1(a) or (b), 2262.2(c), 2262.3(c), 2262.4(c), 2262.5(c), 2262.6(c), 2262.6(e), and 2262.7(c), and the PM averaging limit(s). Any such protocol shall include the producer's or importer's agreement to be bound by the terms of the protocol.

(i) ***Downstream blending of California gasoline with nonoxygenate blendstocks.***

- (1) No person may combine California gasoline which has been supplied from a production or import facility with any nonoxygenate blendstock, other than vapor recovery condensate, unless the person can affirmatively demonstrate that (1) the blendstock that is added to the California gasoline meets all of the California gasoline standards without regard to the properties of the gasoline to which the blendstock is added, and (2) the person meets with regard to the blendstock all requirements in this subarticle applicable to producers of California gasoline.
- (2) Notwithstanding section (i)(1), the executive officer may enter into a written protocol with any person to identify conditions under which the person may lawfully blend transmix into California gasoline which has been supplied from its production or import facility. The executive officer may only enter into such a protocol if he or she reasonably determines that alternatives to the blending are not practical and the blending will not significantly affect the properties of the California gasoline into which the transmix is added. Any such protocol shall include the person's agreement to be bound by the terms of the protocol.
- (3) Notwithstanding section (i)(1), a person may add nonoxygenate blendstock to California gasoline that does not comply with one or more of the cap limits contained in sections 2262.1(a), 2262.2(a), 2262.3(a), 2262.4(a), 2262.5(a) and (b), 2262.6(a) and 2262.7(a), where the person obtains the prior approval of the executive officer based on a demonstration that adding the blendstock is a reasonable means of bringing the gasoline into compliance with the cap limits.

NOTE: Authority cited: sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43016, 43018, 43021, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Section 2267. Exemptions for Gasoline Used in Test Programs

The executive officer shall consider and grant test program exemptions from the requirements of this subarticle in accordance with section 2259.

NOTE: Authority cited: sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000,

43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Section 2268. Liability of Persons Who Commit Violations Involving Gasoline That Has Not Yet Been Sold or Supplied to a Motor Vehicle.

- (a) For the purposes of this subarticle, each sale of California gasoline at retail, and each dispensing of California gasoline into a motor vehicle fuel tank, shall also be deemed a sale or supply by any person who previously sold or supplied such gasoline in violation of any applicable section of this subarticle.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018, and 43101 of the Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: Sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Section 2269. Submittal of Compliance Plans

- (a) Each producer shall, by March 1, 1993, submit to the executive officer a plan showing the producer's schedule for achieving compliance with the standards set forth in this subarticle. Each producer shall, by March 1, 1994, and March 1, 1995, submit an update of the plan. Each compliance plan and update shall include the projected sequence and dates of all key events pertaining to planning, financing, and construction of necessary refinery modifications. Where a producer intends to operate pursuant to the small refiner provisions in section 2272, the producer's compliance plan due March 1, 1993, shall include an identification of the producer's qualifying volume, and a demonstration that the producer is a small refiner.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018, and 43101 of the Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: Sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Section 2270. Testing and Recordkeeping.

- (a) (1) The requirements of this section (a) shall apply to each producer and importer that has elected to be subject to sections 2262.2(c), 2262.3(c), 2262.4(c), 2262.6(c), 2262.6(e), or 2262.7(c), or to a PM averaging limit. The references to sulfur content shall apply to each producer or importer that has elected to be subject to section 2262.2(c), or to a PM averaging limit for sulfur. The references to benzene content shall apply to each producer or importer that has elected to be subject to section 2262.3(c), or to a PM averaging limit for benzene. The references to olefin content shall apply to each producer or importer

that has elected to be subject to section 2262.4(c), or to a PM averaging limit for olefin content. The references to T90 shall apply to each producer or importer that has elected to be subject to section 2262.6(c), or to a PM averaging limit for T90. The references to T50 shall apply to each producer or importer that has elected to be subject to section 2262.6(e), or to a PM averaging limit for T50. The references to aromatic hydrocarbon content shall apply to each producer or importer that has elected to be subject to section 2262.7(c), or to a PM averaging limit for olefin content.

- (2) Each producer shall sample and test for the sulfur, aromatic hydrocarbon, olefin and benzene content, T50 and T90 in each final blend of California gasoline which the producer has produced, by collecting and analyzing a representative sample of gasoline taken from the final blend, using the methodologies specified in section 2263. If a producer blends gasoline components directly to pipelines, tankships, railway tankcars or trucks and trailers, the loading(s) shall be sampled and tested for the sulfur, aromatic hydrocarbon, olefin and benzene content, T50 and T90 by the producer or authorized contractor. The producer shall maintain, for two years from the date of each sampling, records showing the sample date, identity of blend sampled, container or other vessel sampled, final blend volume, sulfur, aromatic hydrocarbon olefin and benzene content, T50 and T90. All gasoline produced by the producer and not tested as California gasoline by the producer as required by this section shall be deemed to have a sulfur, aromatic hydrocarbon, olefin and benzene content, T50 and T90 exceeding the standards specified in sections 2262.2(c), 2262.3(c), 2262.4(c), 2262.6(c), 2262.6(e), and 2262.7(c), or exceeding the comparable PM averaging limits if applicable, unless the producer demonstrates that the gasoline meets those standards and limits.
- (3) Each importer shall sample and test for the sulfur, aromatic hydrocarbon, olefin and benzene content, T50 and T90 in each shipment of California gasoline which the importer has imported by tankship, pipeline, railway tankcars, trucks and trailers, or other means, by collecting and analyzing a representative sample of the gasoline, using the methodologies specified in section 2263. The importer shall maintain, for two years from the date of each sampling, records showing the sample date, product sampled, container or other vessel sampled, the volume of the shipment, sulfur content, aromatic hydrocarbon, olefin and benzene content, T50 and T90. All gasoline imported by the importer and not tested as California gasoline by the importer as required by this section shall be deemed to have a sulfur, aromatic hydrocarbon, olefin and benzene content, T50 and T90 exceeding the standards specified in sections 2262.2(c), 2262.3(c), 2262.4(c), 2262.6(c), 2262.6(e), and 2262.7(c), or exceeding the comparable PM averaging limit(s) if applicable, unless the importer demonstrates that the gasoline meets those standards and limit(s).
- (4) A producer or importer shall provide to the executive officer any records required to be maintained by the producer or importer pursuant to this section within 20 days of a written request from the executive officer if the request is received before expiration of the period during which the records are required to be maintained. Whenever a producer or importer fails to provide records regarding a final blend of California gasoline in accordance with

the requirements of this section, the final blend of gasoline shall be presumed to have been sold by the producer or importer in violation of the standards in sections 2262.2(c), 2263.3(c), 2262.4(c), 2262.6(c), 2262.6(e), and 2262.7, or the PM averaging limit(s), to which the producer or importer has elected to be subject.

- (5) The executive officer may enter into a protocol with any producer or importer for the purpose of specifying alternative sampling, testing, recordkeeping, or reporting requirements which shall satisfy the provisions of sections (a)(2) or (a)(3). The executive officer may only enter into such a protocol if s/he reasonably determines that application of the regulatory requirements under the protocol will be consistent with the state board's ability effectively to enforce the provisions of sections 2262.2(c), 2262.3(c), 2262.4(c), 2262.6(c), 2262.6(e), and 2262.7(c), and the PM averaging limit(s). Any such protocol shall include the producer's or importer's agreement to be bound by the terms of the protocol.
- (b) (1) For each final blend which is sold or supplied by a producer or importer from the party's production facility or import facility, and which contains volumes of gasoline that party has produced and imported and volumes that the party neither produced nor imported, the producer or importer shall establish, maintain and retain adequately organized records containing the following information:
 - (A) The volume of gasoline in the final blend that was not produced or imported by the producer or importer, the identity of the persons(s) from whom such gasoline was acquired, the date(s) on which it was acquired, and the invoice representing the acquisition(s).
 - (B) The sulfur, benzene, aromatic hydrocarbon, olefin and benzene content, T50 and T90 of the volume of gasoline in the final blend that was not produced or imported by the producer or importer, determined either by (A) sampling and testing, by the producer or importer, of the acquired gasoline represented in the final blend, or (B) written results of sampling and test of the gasoline supplied by the person(s) from whom the gasoline was acquired.
- (2) A producer or importer subject to this section (b) shall establish such records by the time the final blend triggering the requirements is sold or supplied from the production or import facility, and shall retain such records for two years from such date. During the period of required retention, the producer or importer shall make any of the records available to the executive officer upon request.
- (c) In the event a producer or importer sells, offers for sale, or supplies, in California, gasoline which the producer claims is not California gasoline, such gasoline shall be presumed to exceed the standards that would be applicable pursuant to this subarticle if it was California gasoline. The producer or importer shall maintain, for two years from the date of any sale or supply of such gasoline, records demonstrating that the gasoline was not California gasoline,

or that it complied with all of the standards of this subarticle 2, when it was sold or supplied by the producer.

NOTE: Authority cited: sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Section 2271. Variances

- (a) ***Applications for variances.*** Any person who cannot comply with the standards set forth in sections 2262.1 through 2262.7 because of reasons beyond the person's reasonable control may apply to the executive officer for a variance. Except for emergency variances as provided in section (h), the application shall be accompanied by a fee of \$6700.00 to cover the costs of processing the variance. If the applicant withdraws the application before the variance hearing is held, \$4100.00 of the fee shall be refunded. The application shall set forth:
- (1) The applicable section(s) from which the variance is sought;
 - (2) The specific grounds upon which the variance is sought;
 - (3) The proposed date(s) by which compliance with the provisions of the applicable section(s) will be achieved; and
 - (4) A compliance plan reasonably detailing the method by which compliance will be achieved. The proposed compliance plan shall include increments of progress (i.e., specific events and dates) that describe periodic, measurable steps toward compliance during the proposed term of the variance.
- (b) (1) ***Notices and public hearings for variances.*** Upon receipt of an application for a variance containing the information required in section (a), the executive officer shall hold a hearing to determine whether, or under what conditions and to what extent, a variance from the requirements of the applicable section(s) is necessary and will be permitted. Notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be sent to the applicant by certified mail not less than 20 days prior to the hearing. Notice of the hearing shall also be submitted for publication in the California Regulatory Notice Register and sent to every person who requests such notice, not less than 20 days prior to the hearing.
- (2) ***Treatment of confidential information.*** Information submitted to the executive officer by a variance applicant may be claimed as confidential. Information claimed as confidential shall be handled in accordance with the procedures specified in Title 17, California Code of Regulations (CCR), sections 91000 to 91022 except that:
- (A) at the time the information is submitted, the submitter must provide accompanying

documentation in support of the claim of confidentiality, including the documentation identified in section 91022(c), and (B) for the purposes of this section 2271, the time period specified in section 91022(e)(2) is 10 days instead of 21 days. The executive officer may consider such confidential information in reaching a decision to grant or deny a variance.

(c) ***Public participation in the variance process.*** At least 20 days prior to the hearing, the application for the variance shall be made available to the public for inspection. Interested members of the public shall be allowed a reasonable opportunity to submit written and oral testimony at the hearing, and their testimony shall be considered.

(d) ***Necessary findings for granting variances.*** The decision to grant or deny a variance shall be based solely upon substantial evidence in the record of the variance proceeding. No variance shall be granted unless the executive officer makes all of the following findings:

- (1) That, because of reasons beyond the reasonable control of the applicant, requiring compliance with the applicable section(s) would result in an extraordinary economic hardship.
- (2) That the public interest in mitigating the extraordinary hardship by issuing the variance outweighs the public interest in avoiding any increased emissions of air contaminants which would result from issuing the variance; and
- (3) That the compliance plan proposed by the applicant can reasonably be implemented and will achieve compliance as expeditiously as possible.

(e) ***Factors to be considered in making the necessary findings for granting variances.***

In making the findings specified in section (d), the factors set forth below shall be considered. It is the responsibility of the applicant to provide the information necessary to adequately evaluate these factors.

(1) Regarding the finding specified in section (d)(1):

- (A) To demonstrate that noncompliance is “beyond the reasonable control of the applicant,” the applicant must demonstrate that reasonably diligent and timely efforts to achieve compliance have been made. Where a variance is sought from initial compliance with the March 1, 1996 requirements, the applicant shall show that timely capital expenditures and efforts to obtain the permits for necessary refinery modifications have been made, and that the applicant has been reasonably diligent in attempting to follow the periodic compliance plans required by section 2269, “Submittal of Compliance Plans.” Where a variance is sought due to a breakdown, the applicant shall demonstrate that the breakdown could not have been prevented or mitigated by the application of standard industrial practices. “Standard industrial

practices” means elements of design, methods of operation, and levels of oversight and maintenance that are regarded as generally accepted practice in the applicant’s type of business.

- (B) To demonstrate that requiring compliance would result in an “extraordinary economic hardship,” the applicant must make a substantial showing that no alternative to a variance would eliminate or mitigate the need for a variance. Potential alternatives that the applicant shall address include the following: 1. obtaining complying gasoline from outside sources, or obtaining blending materials that would allow production of complying gasoline, and 2. using the California Predictive Model (as specified in Title 13, CCR, section 2265) to maximize the production of complying gasoline, or to minimize the degree of noncompliance, through the use of a PM alternative gasoline formulation. The applicant shall compare the economics of operations without a variance, for the period over which the variance is proposed, with the economics of operations after the variance compliance plan has been implemented (e.g., the economic hardship during the term of the variance shall be measured against the eventual cost of long-term compliance.) The operations may include facets of the applicant’s business other than gasoline operations, if those facets are directly affected by the ability to conduct the gasoline business. An applicant may also address any supply shortages that could result from the failure to grant a variance and the economic affects of such shortages on the persons who do, or could, receive gasoline from the applicant.

(2) Regarding the finding specified in section (d)(2):

- (A) The executive officer shall consider the potential effects of issuing or denying the variance on the applicant's customers, the producers of complying fuel, the general public, and upon air quality. The executive officer shall also consider whether granting the variance will place the applicant at a cost advantage over other persons, including those persons who produce complying gasoline.
- (B) To evaluate the potential effect upon air quality, the excess emissions from granting the variance shall be estimated as follows.
1. ***Exhaust emissions:*** The fractional change in emissions from using the variance gasoline shall be estimated with the California Predictive Model (model). Inputs to the model shall be the limits to be placed on the regulated properties of the variance gasoline by the variance conditions and the limits set forth in sections 2262.1 through 2262.7 that correspond in form (flat or averaging) to the variance limits. For each air basin in which the variance gasoline will be sold, the estimate of excess exhaust emissions shall be the fractional change in emissions (output by the model), times the estimated fraction of gasoline use in the air basin represented by the variance gasoline, times the inventory of exhaust emissions from gasoline-powered vehicles in the air basin.

2. ***Evaporative hydrocarbon emissions:*** Excess evaporative emissions shall be estimated for a limit greater than 7.0 pounds per square inch (psi) on the Reid vapor pressure (RVP) of variance gasoline. This estimate shall apply only for the period when RVP is limited to 7.0 psi. The true vapor pressure corresponding to the RVP limit for variance gasoline shall be divided by the true vapor pressure corresponding to RVP at 7.0 pounds per square inch. For each air basin in which the variance gasoline will be sold, the estimate of excess evaporative emissions shall be that ratio, minus 1.0, times the estimated fraction of gasoline use in the air basin represented by the variance gasoline, times the inventory of emissions due to the evaporation of gasoline from all sources in the air basin.

(3) Regarding the finding specified in section (d)(3):

The applicant shall demonstrate why the proposed compliance plan is the most expeditious way to achieve compliance, and the applicant shall demonstrate sufficient control over the implementation of the plan to make the plan practical. In the case of a proposed variance that would begin on March 1, 1996, the compliance plan shall identify and provide a date for each key step that remains to be accomplished for attaining compliance. As applicable, these steps shall include financing, engineering plans, ordering and contracts, receipt of major equipment, commencement and completion of construction, and testing.

- (f) ***Conditions and fees in variance orders.*** In imposing fees and conditions in variance orders, the executive officer shall take into account the potential for such fees and conditions to place the applicant at a cost advantage over other persons, including those persons who produce complying gasoline.

(1) ***Conditions.***

- (A) Any variance order shall specify a final compliance date by which the requirements of the applicable section(s) will be achieved. Any variance order shall also contain a condition that specified increments of progress necessary to assure timely compliance be achieved, and such other conditions that the executive officer, as a result of the testimony received at the hearing, finds necessary to carry out the purposes of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code. Such conditions may include, but are not limited to, reporting requirements, limitations on the gasoline specifications, and the elements of the variance compliance plan as proposed by the applicant, with any modifications made by the executive officer.
- (B) Any variance order granting a variance from section 2262.1 shall impose a substitute gasoline Reid vapor pressure limit as stringent as feasible under the circumstances, in no case to exceed 9.0 pounds per square inch. For areas where, and in seasons when, federal regulations require a lesser maximum Reid vapor pressure limit, a variance

order shall not impose a Reid vapor pressure limit that is less stringent than the federal limit.

- (C) The executive officer may require, as a condition of granting a variance, that a cash bond, or a bond executed by two or more good and sufficient sureties or by a corporate surety, be posted by the party to whom the variance was granted to assure performance of any construction, alteration, repair, or other work required by the terms and conditions of the variance. Such bond may provide that, if the party granted the variance fails to perform such work by the agreed date, the cash bond shall be forfeited to the state board, or the corporate surety or sureties shall have the option of promptly remedying the variance default or paying to the state board an amount, up to the amount specified in the bond, that is necessary to accomplish the work specified as a condition of the variance.
- (D) The variance order shall limit the amount of variance gasoline sold or supplied from the applicant's production or import facility during each 30-day period of the variance, or during such other time period as the executive officer may specify. In determining the limit on the amount of variance gasoline, the Executive Officer shall consider available data on the applicant's production of complying gasoline. The limit shall not exceed the applicant's capacity to produce complying gasoline.
- (E) The variance order shall specify that once a quantity of variance gasoline has been sold or supplied by the applicant in accordance with the variance, subsequent transactions involving that variance gasoline by another producer, distributor, retailer, end user, or other person shall also be exempt from the applicable requirements.

- (2) **Fees.** A fee of \$0.15 shall be levied on the applicant for each gallon of gasoline sold or released for sale under variance during the term of the variance. The fee shall be paid by the applicant periodically, in advance of the sale or release of variance gasoline in each period. The executive officer shall specify the payment schedule in the variance order.

(g) ***Duration of variances.***

- (1) A variance shall be granted only for the minimum period necessary for the applicant to attain compliance with the applicable regulations. Except for a variance related to a physical catastrophe, no variance shall have a duration of more than 120 days; however, a variance may be extended for up to 90 additional days if the applicant demonstrates that the requirements of sections (d) and (e) are met. In order to receive an extension of a variance, the applicant must submit an application as specified in section (a), and a hearing must be held as specified in sections (b) and (c).
- (2) ***Variances related to a physical catastrophe.*** Notwithstanding the provisions of section (g)(1), a refiner may be granted a variance with a duration of more than 120 days, or a variance extension of more than 90 days, if the applicant demonstrates that the additional

time is necessary due to a physical catastrophe, and the requirements of sections (d) and (e) are met. In order to receive a variance or variance extension, the applicant must submit an application as specified in section (a) and a hearing must be held as specified in sections (b) and (c). As used in this section, “physical catastrophe” means a sudden unforeseen emergency beyond the reasonable control of the refiner, causing the severe reduction or total loss of one or more critical refinery units that materially impact the refiner’s ability to produce complying gasoline. “Physical catastrophe” does not include events which are not physical in nature such as design errors or omissions, financial or economic burdens, or any reduction in production that is not the direct result of qualifying physical damage.

(h) ***Emergency variances.***

- (1) The executive officer may, after holding a hearing without complying with the provisions of sections (b) and (c), issue an emergency variance to a person from the requirements of the applicable section(s) upon a showing of reasonably unforeseeable extraordinary hardship and good cause that a variance is necessary. The applicant for an emergency variance shall pay a fee of \$2500.00. Section (f) shall apply to emergency variances, except that a variance order is not required to specify a final compliance date by which the requirements of the applicable sections(s) will be achieved.
- (2) No emergency variance may have a duration of more than 45 days. If the applicant for an emergency variance does not demonstrate that he or she can comply with the provisions of the applicable section(s) within such 45-day period, an emergency variance shall not be granted unless the applicant makes a prima facie demonstration that the findings set forth in section (d) should be made. The executive officer shall maintain a list of persons who have informed the executive officer in writing of their desire to be notified by telephone in advance of any hearing held pursuant to section (h), and shall provide advance telephone notice to any such person as soon as practicable, considering the nature of the emergency.

(i) ***Situations in which variances shall cease to be effective.*** A variance shall cease to be effective upon failure of the party to whom the variance was granted substantially to comply with any condition of the variance.

(j) ***Modification and revocation of variances.*** Upon the application of any person, the executive officer may review and for good cause modify or revoke a variance from the requirements the applicable section(s) after holding a hearing in accordance with the provisions of sections (b) and (c).

NOTE: Authority cited: sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43013.2, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 40000, 43000, 43013.2, 43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

Section 2272. Gasoline Produced by Small Refiners.

(a) *Inapplicability of specified standards prior to March 1 and April 1, 1998.*

- (1) The standards contained in sections 2262.2(b) and (c) (sulfur content), 2262.4(b) and (c) (olefin content) and 2262.6(b), (c), (e) and (f) (distillation temperatures) shall not apply to gasoline supplied from a small refiner's California refinery prior to March 1, 1998, if the small refiner has been issued a currently effective certification pursuant to section (b), and the gasoline qualifies for treatment under section (c).
- (2) Prior to April 1, 1998, the standards in sections 2262.2(a), 2262.4(a), and 2262.6(a) shall not apply to gasoline described in section (a)(1).

(b) *Certification of small refiners.*

- (1) A small refiner wishing to produce gasoline subject to this section shall submit to the executive officer an application for certification on the Air Resources Board's ARB/SSD/CPB Form 92-4-1, for each of the small refiner's California refineries. An application for qualification for the 12 month period March 1, 1996 through February 28, 1997 shall be submitted by December 1, 1995. An application for qualification for the 12 month period March 1, 1997 through February 28, 1998 shall be submitted by December 1, 1996. The application shall be executed by a responsible corporate officer under penalty of perjury.
- (2) The small refiner's application shall set forth: [A] the crude oil capacity of the refinery since January 1, 1978; [B] the crude oil capacities of all the refineries in California and the United States which are owned or controlled by, or under common ownership or control with, the small refiner since September 1, 1988; [C] data demonstrating that the refinery has the capacity to produce liquid fuels by distilling petroleum; and [D] copies of the reports made to the California Energy Commission as required by the Petroleum Industry Reporting Act of 1980 (Public Resources Code Sections 25350 et seq.) showing the annual production volumes of all grades of motor gasoline at the small refiner's California refinery for 1987 through 1991; the copies of the reports shall be accompanied by a statement by a responsible corporate officer stating whether the reported gasoline volumes include any oxygenates, and the volume of any such oxygenates included.
- (3) The application shall include a compliance schedule showing how the small refiner will modify the California refinery(ies) to enable the production of gasoline meeting the standards set forth in sections 2262.2, 2262.4 and 2262.6 by March 1, 1998, in a volume equal to or greater than the small refiner's qualifying volume. The compliance schedule shall set forth the sequence and respective dates of all key events in the construction process including securing of financing, completion of plans and engineering drawings, ordering of equipment, receipt of equipment, signing of construction and other necessary contracts, commencement and completion of various phases of work, commencement and

completion of testing, and other similar events and dates. An application for qualification for the 12 month period March 1, 1996 through February 28, 1997 shall additionally include evidence of capital commitments to make the refinery modifications identified in the compliance plan. Such evidence shall include copies of binding contracts for design and construction, and copies of approved permits for construction of the equipment. An application for qualification for the 12 month period March 1, 1997 through February 28, 1998 shall additionally include evidence that on-site construction has begun.

- (4) Within 60 days of receipt of the application, the executive officer shall grant or deny it in writing. The executive officer shall grant the application if he or she determines that: [A] the application contains all of the information identified in sections (b)(1) and (2) above; [B] the applicant meets the definition of small refiner, and [C] the compliance schedule is reasonably likely to enable the small refiner to produce gasoline in compliance with sections 2262.2, 2262.4 and 2262.6 by March 1, 1998. An order certifying a refiner as qualifying for treatment under this section shall set forth the compliance schedule found by the executive officer to be reasonably likely to enable compliance. Any denial of an application shall include a statement of the reasons for denial.
 - (5) A small refiner who has received a certification pursuant to section (b)(4) shall notify the executive officer in writing within 10 days after the failure of the small refiner to meet any increment of progress on the compliance schedule identified in the certification order, and the likely effect of that failure on the ability of the small refiner to comply with sections 2262.2, 2262.4 and 2262.6 by March 1, 1998.
 - (6) Upon a determination of good cause, based on receipt of a notification made pursuant to section 2272(b)(5) or other relevant information, the executive officer may conduct a public hearing on the ability of a small refiner that has received a certification pursuant to section (b)(4) to produce gasoline in compliance with sections 2262.2, 2262.4 and 2262.6 by March 1, 1998. At least 10 days written notice of the hearing shall be given to the small refiner and to any person who has requested such notice. If following the hearing the executive officer determines that the small refiner is no longer reasonably likely to be able to produce gasoline in compliance with sections 2262.2, 2262.4 and 2262.6 by March 1, 1998, s/he shall rescind the order issued pursuant to section (b)(4), effective 10 days after written notification of the rescission to the small refiner.
- (c) ***Criteria for qualifying gasoline.*** Gasoline shall only be subject to treatment under this section if the small refiner demonstrates all of the following:
- (1) The gasoline was produced by the small refiner at the small refiner's California refinery.
 - (2) The gasoline was supplied from the small refiner's California refinery in a calendar quarter in which two-thirds or more of the gasoline that was produced by the small refiner and that was supplied from the refinery in the calendar quarter was refined at the small refinery from crude oil. The volume of oxygenates in the gasoline shall not be counted in making

this calculation. The period from March 1, 1996 through June 30, 1996 shall be treated as a calendar quarter under this section (c)(2).

- (3) For the 12 month periods March 1, 1996 through February 28, 1997, and March 1, 1997 through February 28, 1998, the gasoline was supplied from the small refiner's California refinery before the full qualifying volume of gasoline produced by the small refiner had been supplied from the refinery during the 12 month period. In calculating the volume of gasoline supplied from the refinery in the 12 month periods, the volume of oxygenates in the gasoline shall not be counted. Gasoline that is designated by the small refiner as not qualifying for treatment under this section (c), and is reported to the executive officer pursuant to a protocol entered into by the small refiner and the executive officer, shall not be counted against the qualifying volume and shall be subject to all of the standards identified in section 2272(a)(1).
- (4) At the time the gasoline was supplied from the small refiner's refinery, the small refiner met the definition of a small refiner.

(d) *Additional reporting requirements for small refiners.*

- (1) In addition to the requirements of section 2270, for the period from March 1, 1996 through February 28, 1998, each small refiner who qualifies for treatment under this section shall submit to the executive officer reports containing the information set forth below for each of the small refiner's California refineries. The reports shall be executed in California under penalty of perjury, and must be received within the time indicated below:
 - (A) The quantity, ASTM grade, sulfur content, olefin content, T90 and T50 of all gasoline, produced by the small refiner, that is supplied from the small refinery in each month, within 15 days after the end of the month;
 - (B) The identity and volume of each oxygenate contained in the gasoline described in section (d)(1)(A) above, within 15 days after the end of the month;
 - (C) The quantity and ASTM grade of any gasoline that is supplied from the small refinery in each month and that was not produced by the small refiner, accompanied by a demonstration why the gasoline was not produced by the small refiner, within 15 days after the end of the month;
 - (D) For each calendar quarter, a statement whether two-thirds or more of the gasoline transferred from the small refiner's refinery was produced by the distillation of crude oil at the small refiner's refinery, within 15 days after the close of such quarter;
 - (E) The date, if any, on which the small refiner completes transfer from its small refinery in the 12 month periods March 1, 1996 through February 28, 1997, and March 1, 1997 through February 28, 1998, of the small refiner's qualifying volume of gasoline

produced by the small refiner, calculated as described in section (c)(3), within 5 days after such date;

(F) Within 10 days after project completion, any refinery addition or modification which would affect the qualification of the refiner as a small refiner pursuant to the definition in section 2260(a)(22); and

(G) Any change of ownership of the small refiner or the small refiner's refinery, within 10 days after such change of ownership.

(2) Whenever a small refiner fails to provide records identified in sections (d)(1)(A), (B), or (C) in accordance with the requirements of those sections (d)(1)(A), (B), or (C), the California gasoline supplied by the small refiner from the small refiner's refinery in the time period of the required records shall be presumed to have been sold or supplied by the small refiner in violation of sections 2262.2, 2262.4, and 2262.6.

NOTE: Authority cited: sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: sections 39000, 39001, 39002, 39003, 39010, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 40000, 43016, 43018, and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Air Pollution Control District, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).